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VOL. XXIII NO. 82 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT WORLI

Workmen Blown Up In Air

9 KILLED ON SPOT: 3 DIE IN HOSPITAL

Nariman Rushes To Scene And Gives Aid to Wounded

A terrific explosion on Sunday Morning in a fire works shed at Worli, heard for furlongs in the City, resulted in the gruesome death of eleven persons, including men, women and children.

Limbs were torn off the bodies and were blown off for hundreds of yards all round the locality. Pieces of human flesh lay scattered in all directions.

What was a busy workshop three hours before, was turned into a frightful scene.

The thunderous explosion shook the neighbourhood and, as buildings rattled and walls cracked, the occupants of the tiny fireworks shed were blown up, some of them into pieces.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who resides nearby, rushed to the scene of the tragic incident and took prompt measures to allay the panic and to get the wounded and dying properly attend to.

PANIC SPREADS

The neighbours grew panicky and ran out of their homes pell-mell into the street. Two other sheds adjacent to the fireworks shed fared the same fate and were destroyed beyond recognition. Pieces of tin, floated in the air like bits of paper blown by wind.

The road in front of the shed was strewn with refuse, human limbs and human flesh and presented a fearful sight. Heads, hands and legs, severed off at odd joints from the trunks lay, hundreds of yards away from where the shed had stood before the explosion. The head of one person was picked up on the hillock two hundred yards opposite. Another head was recovered from an open space 150 yards west of the scene of accident.

Four furlongs away, the mill-workers working on their Sunday shift in a mill felt the shock caused by the explosion and as the walls of the gigantic construction quivered, ran out to see what the matter was.

Booming Sound Heard At Byculla

The Fire-Brigade men sitting at their office at Byculla, nearly two miles away, heard a reverberating boom as of a distant thunder of cannon, and before the sound died away in their ears, they received a call from Mr. K. F. Nariman the Mayor of Bombay, who was the first to visit the scene.

The shed was the property of Mr. Hassanali Jumma, partner in Sparkler's Factory in Worli, manufacturers of crackers. Mr. Jumma had rented the shed to Mahomed Jaffer Mohiuddin who was injured, as a result of the explosion and subsequently died at the K. E. M. Hospital, Mr. Jumma, it is understood has made a statement to the Police in which he has alleged that Mahomed Jaffer had come to him only on Saturday last and reported that he wanted the shed for residential purposes and that he had accordingly rented it to him for that purpose.

At about 12 noon on Sunday an explosion occurred in a small tin shed at Love Grove, Worli, Sea face, a hundred yards from the residence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay. It is stated, about 12 men were preparing explosives for use in fireworks in that tin shed. Two similar sheds one of them belonging to a potter, were adjacent to the fireworks shed. The explosion was so terrific that the three sheds were blown up into the air and smoke was noticed emanating from the debris. The neighbours, who ran out of their homes, grew panicky as they thought that some more chemicals were still lying about under the debris. Fearing another explosion they ran in all directions pell-mell. The scene presented a gruesome spectacle. Five persons, bruised and bleeding, lay dying on the site of the fire-works shed.

NARIMAN ON SCENE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman on hearing the explosion, rushed to the spot

(Continued on page 8).

INQUIRY INTO EXPLOSION

It is stated, one room belonging to the tenant of the shed who was killed in the explosion, which was raided by the police contained 16 barrels not opened, apparently containing explosives. It is understood, the Inspector of Explosives is arriving from Poona to-day (Monday) by the Deccan Queen to conduct inquiries.

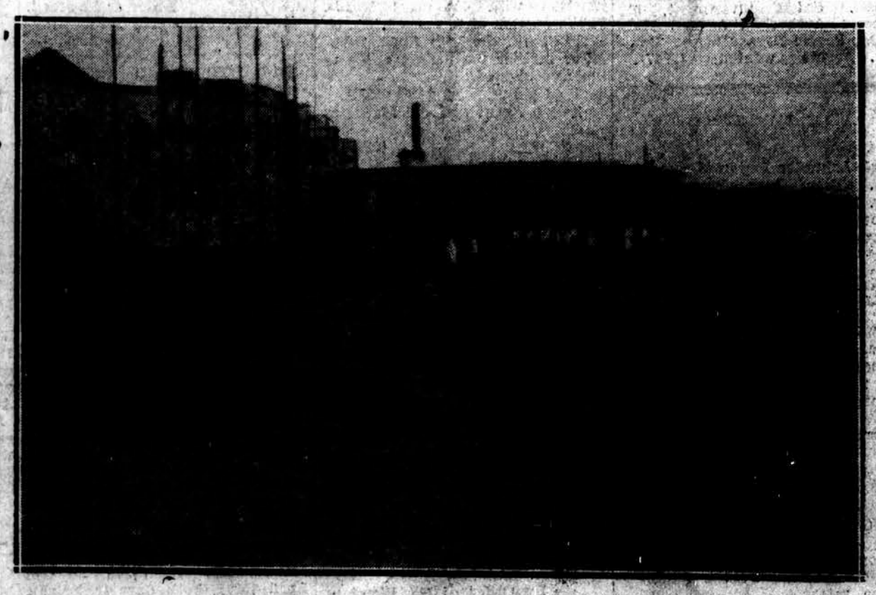

Photo Taken After The Explosion At Worli.

Respond To Cry Of Distress

SOCIALIST APPEAL TO CITIZENS

'FLAG DAY' FOR DETENUS

Buy A National Tricolour And Give Your Mite

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following appeal:—

Yesterday throughout the country All-India Detenus' Day was observed and meetings were held at which the immediate release of the Bengal Detenus was demanded. But until the nation generates enough strength to make that demand effective and to bend the will of the Government to its own, the families of most of the 2,000 and more detenus cannot be allowed to go on starving.

DO YOUR BIT.

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party is making a humble attempt to do something concrete to relieve the economic distress of the wives and children of these youngmen who have been imprisoned without any crime being proved against them and with no prospect of an early release. The Party expects that every Bombay citizen will do his bit by contributing as much as he or she can to the fund which is being collected to-day.

RELIEVE THEIR DISTRESS.

Not only will every Flag that is bought and worn to-day go towards relieving the economic distress of these victims of repression, but it will also be a token of sympathy and solidarity with these fellows—countrymen and women of ours.

BENGAL WANTS SYMPATHY.

Buy a National Flag to-day and let it be your contribution towards the observance of the National Week which is an annual reminder of our political subjection, of the humiliations incidental to it. Bengal extends its hand to Bombay and asks for sympathy. Will you deny it? Let Bombay citizens give an answer to-day.

LAVAL TO GO TO MOSCOW ON 23rd

(Special Cable).

PARIS, April 7.

It is understood that M. Laval will go to Moscow on 23rd inst. and stay there for three days before going to Warsaw.

TO-DAY (MONDAY)

What The 'Flag Day' Means

If you buy a token flag of the National Tri-colour and co-operate in selling these tokens, it will mean

1. So much relief to the distress of the families of the unfortunate detenus.
2. Your solidarity and sympathy with them;
3. Your demand for their immediate release or open and free trial for them;
4. Your answer to Government's challenge to the National Flag;
5. Your loyalty to the Motherland and struggle for Independence;
6. The assertion of India's self-respect and National Honour.

So buy a flag and assert your and your country's respect.

—From B. C. S. P.

PUNJAB DEMANDS RELEASE OF DETENUS

Political Conference Concludes Session

LAHORE, April 7.

At the morning session of the Punjab Political Conference, a resolution was adopted all standing, condoling with the deaths of Dr. Annie Beasant, Mr. Sasmal, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Abhyankar Mr. Sherwani, Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala and Acharya Gidwani.

A resolution was also adopted placing on record the "deep sense of indignation and protest against the detention of about 4,000 Bengali youths under lawless laws and, while feeling sure the suffering of these detenus will not go in vain, send its greetings to them behind the prison bars."

RELEASE THEM.

Mr. Abinash Chandra Bali in moving the above resolution said:

"The whole of India is feeling the pinch of wholesale repression carried in Bengal. Although Mr. Sarat Bose challenged the Government to prosecute him in an open Court, the Government dared not to take his challenge. The Government action in putting him in detention is wholly untenable. Such unjustifiable detention is responsible for the present discontent in Bengal."

He asked the Government to release the detenus immediately.

—United Press.

KARACHI FIRING CONDEMNED

Punjab Conference Concludes Session

LAHORE, April 7.

The Punjab Political Conference concluded this evening after passing a number of resolutions. It congratulated the Congress Party in the Assembly on its infliction of record number of defeats on Government.

SUBSTITUTE FOR AWARD

As regards the Communal Award the conference characterised it as wholly unsatisfactory and a source of growing intercommunal bitterness and dissensions and considered it imperative that leaders of various communities should take immediate steps to find an equitable and adequate substitute. It approved the efforts of Babu Rajendra Prasad to bring about a compromise based on joint electorates.

The Conference recommended the appointment of a Political Sufferers Employment Board to help find employment for those who have suffered in national movements.

KARACHI FIRING CONDEMNED

The Conference passed a resolution strongly condemning Government for allowing the situation in Karachi to take a serious turn and for "indiscriminate firing" on crowd, condemning Government for not conceding the general demand for inquiry and offering its sincere sympathies to the sufferers.

Dr. Khan Sahib, Lala Shamlal and Mrs. Naidu spoke and exhorted the Punjabis to consider national service its own reward and bring about unity.—A.P.

RELEASE OR PLACE THEM ON TRIAL

Bombay Condemns Regime Of Repression

Appeal To Help Families Of Bengal Detenus

Bombay observed the All-India Detenu Day, at a public meeting at Chowpatty on Sunday, under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party and resolutions were passed demanding either an impartial trial in a Court of Law or the immediate release of Bengali Detenus interned in the Deoli and the Hijli Detention camps.

The speakers appealed to the citizens of Bombay to contribute to the relief of the families of the detenus, by buying the tri-colour national flag which would be sold in the city to-day (Monday) by the volunteers of the Congress Socialist Party.

NO PROSPECT OF FREEDOM

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, who presided over the meeting, observed that the detenus, who kept behind prison-bars for years together, had upto now had no prospect of their release in the near future. They were not tried in a court of law and nobody knows when their deliverance would come. To demand justice to the detenus, the Congress Socialist Party had decided to observe Sunday as the Detenu Day and meetings would be held all over India to protest against the continued detention of young men and women without giving them a chance for vindicating themselves.

STRENGTHEN SOCIALISTS

He exhorted the audience to join the Congress Socialist Party and strengthen their hands in their demand for equity and justice to all people. With them, he said, Swaraj mean, complete economic independence and removal of poverty. He appealed to the public to help the starving families of the detenus by contributing towards the relief fund.

DETENTION CONDEMNED

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved the following resolution.

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly condemns the continuous repression that has been going on in Bengal culminating in the detention without trial and in secrecy of a large number of the youth of Bengal torn from their homes. The meagre news that is given to the public of these detention camps and the news that, in spite of secrecy, percolates out of them fill the public mind with dread and suspicion.

RELEASE OR TRY THEM

"This meeting calls upon the Government of Bengal to remove the repressive laws and either discharge the detenus or give them a fair trial through ordinary Courts of Law.

"This meeting asks the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly and others to adopt all possible measures to obtain redress in this matter.

SYMPATHY WITH BENGAL

This meeting assures the people of Bengal in general, and the detenus in particular, of their full sympathy in their suffering."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the detenus should be given an opportunity to prove their innocence or if they were really guilty they should be tried and sentenced. One could not say how long the detention in their cases would continue.

THE WAY FOR FREEDOM

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla asked: Could not the citizens of Bombay do something to help the starving families of the detenus? The dependants of those young men who were now detained indefinitely, had to seek their own bread and it was the duty of everyone to come to their help. The only way of securing the freedom of these youngmen, he said, was to bring pressure on the authorities through organised effort. He asked all workers and peasants to unite and organise.

BUY A FLAG & HELP THEM

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami did not wish to dwell on the plight of the detenus but wanted to draw the attention of the people to the destitution and distress of the families of the detenus. The Bombay Congress Socialist Party had decided to show the City's sympathy and solidarity with them in some concrete form. The "Flag Day" was therefore decided upon. He exhorted the people to buy the token National Flags which would be sold in the city on Monday (to-day) and contribute their utmost to the relief this distress, to however small an extent.

He had no doubt that the city would respond splendidly to the appeal.

BAN ON T.U.C.

The resolution was unanimously carried. Another resolution criticising the action of the Bengal Government in banning the All-India Trade Union Congress Session proposed to be held there shortly was also carried.

STOP PRESS

NAWAB OF BHOPAL RESIGNS

NEW DELHI, April 8.

It is reliably learnt that the Nawab of Bhopal has tendered his resignation of the Chancellorship of the Muslim University, Aligarh. The news has caused great uneasiness in circles interested in the university.—A.P.

NAZI VICTORY INEVITABLE

DANZIG, April 7.

Nearly quarter-million people began to flock to the polls at 9 a.m. to determine whether the city should be henceforth governed by the almost purely Nazi Parliament. By the early afternoon 70 per cent of the population had recorded their votes indicating a large poll.

The day passed on without any incident. Though final results are not to be known till midnight, an overwhelming Nazi victory seems inevitable.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, tired of their personal efforts to secure Jobs. Please consult Royal Service Agency, Nanabhai Lane, 3rd floor, Fort, Bombay. (3979).

Wanted Persons to Canvass orders for stalls in the Art and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Dumas under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Ruler of Sachin on good remuneration. Please apply Box No. 4011, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Gujrati M. B. B. S. or L. C. P. S. as an assistant to a Senior Medical Practitioner. Apply Box No. 4009, "Bombay Chronicle."

In Punjab, expert Artist, lettering, layouts, colour work, state salary required, send specimens work to Box No. 9918, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced young teachers with qualifications to instruct infants in Gujarati and English by Montessori Methods in a part-time local school. Apply Box No. 3984, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Energetic youngman to distribute "Lakshmi Toilets" in Bombay. Cash deposit Rs. 200. Interview Representative, Room 3, Hotel Cosmopolitan, behind G. P. O., Bombay. (4003).

Wanted a young accomplished part-time lady teacher and organiser for a local morning school with practical experience in Montessori Methods in English and Gujarati and with organising capacity. Apply Box No. 3983, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a trained lady Graduate, having Hindi as vernacular for Headmistress of a Local Girls' School. Pay Rs. 80-4-100, and Assistant Lady Teacher's pay according to qualifications. Write immediately Box No. 3990, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Respectable youngman knowing Accounts for the Head Office of Provident Fund Society at Hyderabad, Sind. Cash security Rupees 300/-. Salary Rs. 35-5-75. Apply Managing Agent, Post Restante, Bombay. (4002).

Wanted an experienced High Class Cutter one who cut cloth to latest fashion. Salary from Rs. 110 to Rs. 150 as per qualifications. Apply personally Hind Swadeshi Stores, opposite Firangi Temple, Girgaum, Bombay. (4004)

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3980).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Lady Stenographer well-educated seeks position in established firm, or as Secretary to business or literary man. Efficiency, accuracy and neat work assured. Box No. 3993, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let to one or more tenants 5,000 square feet, ground floor area in a well-built building at Colaba. Highly suited for workshop or garage. Apply Bharat Tiles Co., 20, Apollo Street, Fort. (3978).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel and Restaurant & Bar. Two minutes' walk from Central Station. Airy rooms, excellent food, Board & Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (3994).

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House alone conducts classes regularly for Cambridge Senior, Punjab Matriculation and Ajmere Intermediate. Best coaching by experts. Apply immediately. (9173).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3971.)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a partner who can invest Rs. 15,000 in a Life Assurance Company. Splendid opportunity. Please write Box No. 2981, "Bombay Chronicle."

Advertiser desires partnership in firm engaged in original and uncompetitive business. Apply Box No. 4008, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Baisar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Borrow Wisely. For Straightforward Small-Loan-Transactions, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3941).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

103. LIVE STOCK

Black Labrador Imported pups for sale. From best stock. Apply Mrs. I. V. Ferguson, Police Bungalow, Jaunpur. (4000).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Financier to purchase Higher Insurance Company or willing arrange part Government Security for new Company, write Gangaram Sharma, Khar (Bombay). (3987).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for appointment to B.M.S. Class I. Division I. The scale of pay at present sanctioned is 350-25-400-30-550—E.B.—585-35-760—E.B.—805-45-850 (Probationers 300m 2 years). All appointments will be officiating only.

2. Selection will be made from candidates possessing the degree of M.B.B.S. or other equivalent degree and in addition such higher qualifications—Indian or British—in Medicine or Surgery as imply fitness for the Medical and Surgical charge of a general hospital. Selected candidates will be on probation for two years, their confirmation in the service depending upon the professional efficiency displayed and their general conduct during that period. The candidates must not be more than 32 years of age but those who are already in B.M.S. Class II will not be subject to any age limit.

3. Candidates should furnish the following information while submitting their applications:—

(a) Qualifications and dates of obtaining the same.
(b) Caste, sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Place and date of birth with (1) Certificates from College authorities, showing the date of birth as recorded in the College registers or (2) Certified copies of the birth entry in the Municipal or Village registers, and failing either of the above (3) any other definite and authoritative proofs of birth.
(d) Place of domicile with proof in support.
(e) Whether registered under the British Medical Acts or any Provincial Medical Acts.
(f) Previous experience, if any, supported by copies of testimonials and with dates of appointments held.

Candidates who are not Natives of Bombay Presidency within the meaning of rule 3(c) of the Bombay Civil Services Recruitment Rules are not ordinarily eligible for these posts.

Any endeavour on the part of the candidates to enlist support for their applications by indirect method such as recommendatory notes, etc. will disqualify them for the appointment.

Applications with the above information should reach the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona not later than 15th May, 1935. (9917)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

THE PLOTS described below, suitable for Shops, Offices, Godowns and Residences will be put to Public Auction subject to usual conditions in the Office of the undersigned.

(1) Plot No. 112 in Trust Scheme No. 3, Sandhurst Road, East admeasuring about 740 square yards at the junction of Sandhurst Road and the 40' cross road leading to the New Market site. Public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1935.

(2) Plots Nos. 73 and 74 admeasuring 628 square yards and 697 square yards respectively situate at Jail Road East at its junction with 40' cross Roads. Public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1935.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.

(9900)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation to consider whether it is in order for the Corporation to sanction a grant in connection with the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties, before previous sanction of Government is obtained to the same under Section 63(1) of the Municipal Act, a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1935 at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th April, 1935.

9923

BHAVNAGAR PORT DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER. M.-V. "Shrivati." from men holding 1st Class Marine Engineer's Certificate and having served at least as Second Engineers of Motor Vessels of not less than 300 I.H.P.

The salary of the Post is Rs. 200/15-1/300 P.M. on the Permanent Establishment.

Selected Engineer will be on probation for one year.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 30-4-1935 and the date and number of Certificate should be quoted.

J. JOHNSTON.
Port Officer.
Bhavnagar State.
9922.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1931 of 1933.

TULJARAM SWARUPSUKH .....Plaintiff
Vs.
ABBASBHOY PEERBHOY ADAMJI & Another..Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 30th August, 1934, and Judge's Order, dated 1st February, 1935, the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, High Court will put up for sale by Public Auction at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 11th April 1935, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the property standing on Government Quit and Ground Rent land, situate at and on the Western side of Mastan Tank admeasuring 297 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1377 of Byculla Division and Street No. 57.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1934.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANDJI,
Commissioner.

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate of the two shares No. 128 and 129 of the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the late Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Nowrosjee Esq. has been lost or mislaid and the undersigned has applied to the company to issue a duplicate certificate for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the company at its Registered Office, 815-16, Bhowani Peth, Poona, within one month from this date, else the company will proceed to issue the duplicate share certificate.

F. N. MOWDAWALLA,
Administrator of the estate of the late Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Nowrosji.
Bombay, 8th April, 1935.
4006.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan) on MONDAY, the 8th April, 1935, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1934.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 25th day of March, 1935, to the 8th day of April 1935, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Hyderabad (Dn).
17th March, 1935.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO BAHADUR MOOSTHIALA VENKATA KRISTNIAH, a member of the Company, has given Notice that at the forthcoming Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, he will move the following Resolution:—

"That Mr. R. K. Maloor, Incorporated Accountant (London) be and is hereby appointed Auditor of the Company at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per year, in place of Messrs. S. A. Sharangadhar & Co., Incorporated Accountants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Hyderabad (Dn)
17th March, 1935.

9832

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE SECOND CLASS SUB-JUDGE At Andheri.

Insolvency Application No. 40 of 1934.

IBRAHIM SHEIKH ISMAIL, 25, Musalman, nil, Bhayndar Taluka, North Salsette .....Applicant.

WHEREAS the above-named applicant has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 21st December, 1934, to be declared an insolvent under the Pro-Ins. Act V of 1920 and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the 13th day of April, 1935, for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If you desire to be represented in the matter you should attend in person or by a duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you are as follows:—

1 Kankubai w/o Bhimaji Panaji ..... Rs. 600/-
2 Ganpatrao Gaikawad „ 1200/-
3 Madhavrao R. Talavankar .... „ 1100/-
4 Dr. D. G. Mhatre .. „ 300/-

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of April, 1935.

C. J. D'SOUZA.
Clerk of the Court.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 513 OF 1933.

Re: CHINUBHAI MANIBHAI SETH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone College Hostel, within the Fort: ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd July, 1935 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
9921

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MUSJID STREET, JAMBLI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th January, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1935 at 4-30 P. M. (S T) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and ground rent tenure (redeemed) land with buildings standing thereon at Musjid Street or Alli Oomer Street, admeasuring about 196 6/9 square yards, bearing Street No. 180.118 20 and 22 and bounded on the East by the property of Rukhmabai, widow of Nathu Halloji Gavan, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Narayen Shivaji and on the South by Musjid Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

In the court of G. R. Mehta, Esq., Subordinate Judge, Lahore.
Lala Radha Kishan, etc. Trustees of the estate of Lala Shankar Shah of Lahore.
vs.
Lala Harkishan Lal, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
Execution Case No. 103 of 1932.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Under the directions of G. R. Mehta, Esq., Subordinate Judge, Lahore, the library of Lala Harkishan Lal, Bar.-at-Law, 17, Ferozpur Road, Lahore, containing books on History, Politics, Economics, Law, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Art, Literature, Business, Technical Subjects, Agriculture Trade, Industry and a variety of other subjects including Dictionaries, Atlases, Govt. Reports, etc. will be sold by public auction at his premises on 15th April, 1935, at 10 a.m. and on the following days. The library contains many old and rare books. The library will be open to inspection to intending purchasers from the 12th April, 1935, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

R. C. SONI, Bar.-at-Law.
Receiver.

N. Y. K. LINE

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Hofuku Maru	3825	24 April	2 May
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	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	25 April
Kashima Maru	10000	8 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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MUSALMANS AND AWAKENING

Dacca Professor Concludes Series Of Nizam's Lectures

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail.)

Prof. K. A. Wadud, of Dacca, concluded on Saturday last the Nizam lectures for this year organised by the Viswa Bharati. His subject was "Hindu-Muslim Conflict" discussed in a series of three lectures entitled (1) an account of the Mussalmans, (2) The Awakening in the country, and (3) The way out.

DOCTRINE OF WAHHABISM.

In the first lecture Prof. Wadud showed by quoting from the Seir-Mutakherim instances of bitter communal riots in the first part of the 18th century as to how these troubles were not peculiar to the present time, though its frequency was a recent event.

In a brief survey of the Muslim history, he tried to trace the rise and fall of the spirit of liberalism amongst Mussalmans and the ultimate emergence of the doctrine of "Back to Original Islam" and the consequent abhorrence of all innovations. This doctrine, according to the lecturer, assumed the dominant form of Wahhabism, which tried to crush the spirit of enquiry and intellect on the one hand and the doctrine of inner light of the sufis on the other.

AWAKENING IN COUNTRY

In the second lecture he gave an account of the awakening in the country in three centres, viz., Bengal, Maharashtra and Northern India; and showed that the awakening was mainly religious which among the Hindus, the lecturer pointed out, assumed the form of Hindu renaissance and revival with its consequent reaction on the Muslims who dreamed of a Muslim, and the whole thing was side-tracked by political wranglings, before which the efforts for self-improvement and self-realisation of the different communities began gradually to dwindle down.

Concluding the lecturer said that the Muslims were suffering from defeatism and the Hindus from confusion and self-complacence and all attempts at regeneration bore no tangible fruit.

CAUSE FOR CONFLICT

In the third lecture Prof. Wadud examined the charge that the Governmental policy of 'divide and rule' was responsible for the conflict between the communities, and was of opinion that it was not tenable in the face of the fact that both the communities sustained losses in different parts of the country.

The element of growth implanted in the heart and brain of men and women, however, divided into classes and communities should not be looked upon by religion with suspicion but rather should be welcome as its promise of fulfilment. And it was this element of growth or creative impulse that should try to dominate the intellectual and economic life of the country, specially of the masses.

The lecturer concluded by saying that the Hindus and Muslims as such could never be united, if these attempts at self-improvement on the lines of knowledge and collective efficiency were lost sight of.—United Press.

ADVOCATES IN FRONTIER

Judicial Commissioner's Rules Permit Only Lawyers Of 10 Years Standing

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

A Gazette Extraordinary publishes the rules made by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, under sections 6 and 41 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, with the approval of the Local Government. These rules come into force from 1st April, 1935, and are divided into six parts. Part one deals with the admission of Advocates. Persons who have been admitted and enrolled as Advocates and Vakils of ten years' standing of any other High Court and who were practising in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner on the date of this notification shall be deemed to have been admitted as Advocates under these rules and shall be granted a certificate to that effect upon application to the Registrar.

Under these rules any person, who has been admitted as a Barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the faculty of Advocates in Scotland, and Legal Practitioners of the 1st grade or Pleaders of the 1st grade, who have been practising in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for not less than two years, may be admitted and enrolled as Advocates.

CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION

If the application for enrolment be granted, the Registrar will, on payment of the stamp duty chargeable under the Stamp Law for the time being in force in the North-West Frontier Province, deliver to the applicant a certificate of admission and enrolment. The enrolment shall be notified by the Registrar in the North-West Frontier Province "Government Gazette."

Part two of these rules enumerates the powers and duties of Advocates, whereas parts three and four deal with the admission of Pleaders and their powers and duties. The enrolment and training of, and renewal of certificates by, Pleaders are discussed in part five, while rules concerning their suspension and dismissal are given in part six.

It will be remembered that the North-West Frontier Legislative Council in the Autumn Session of 1934 passed an Act to enforce the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (with all its amendments up to the passing of this Act) in the North-West Frontier Province. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 7th December 1934 and of the Governor-General on 22nd December 1934.—A.P.

Our Baroda Letter

SHROFF MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Prince Dhairishilgrao Gaekwar Performs Opening Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 4.

Prince Dhairishilgrao Gaekwar, performing the opening ceremony of H V Shroff. Memorial High School, urged students to observe discipline, to preserve self-respect and to advance the ideal of education in Baroda, which are so dear to Maharaja Saheb.

He urged the organisers to march hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder to raise moral, material and physical standard of the students. He recollected his past associations with the great educationist, late Mr. Hiralal Shroff. In concluding his address, he wished success of the school.

A large and distinguished gathering was present which included Mr B K Bhate, Dr P C Lele, Dr Jyotindra Mehta, Mr Gokuldas Shah and others. After prayers, Principal Nanalal Shah read his report. He expressed a desire to serve the people of Baroda by maintaining the high ideals and traditions of late Mr Shroff. He announced that besides commerce classes, separate classes would be conducted for lady students. He referred in glowing terms to the liberal educational policy of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, and stated that his inspiration to start a new school in Baroda was sequel to this noble policy and high ideal, supplemented with the name of late Mr. Shroff, a great educationist. Many messages wishing success of the school had been received, prominent being those of Prof A K Trivedi, Mr Nagindas Master, Mr Chhaganlal Modi and others. Dr Jyotindra Mehta, Mr Jagjivandas Modi, Mr Gokuldas Shah, are amongst the collaborators and advisory board.

ART EXHIBITION.

An art exhibition of the paintings of the students of the Art School of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute, will be opened from tomorrow for a few days, to enable the public to know, the work done by the school.

ELECTRICAL LICENSEES FEDERATION

The first annual general meeting of the Federation of Electrical Licensees Limited was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. N. Moberly on 2nd April at the Electric House, Bombay. Representatives of Licensees operating in the following areas were present:—

Ahmedabad, Bombay (B. E. S. and T.), Bombay Suburban, Rawalpindi, Sholapur and Surat.

The following Licensees were represented by proxy:—

Cuttack, Dacca, Lahore, Mangalore, Mirzapore, Nagpur, Patna, Trichinopoly-Srirangam and Tinnevelly-Tutticorin.

The Chairman said that one of the main objects of the Federation, which was registered on 7th July, 1934, under the Indian Companies Act, was to safeguard the interests of Electric Supply Licensees in this country. He mentioned several directions in which collective action appeared desirable for the general benefit of the Electric Supply Industry.

The report of the Council, Balance Sheet and audited statement of accounts as at 31st December, 1934, were presented and adopted. Members of Council and Auditors for the ensuing year were elected.

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EXPERT HARIJAN WORK IN RAJPUTANA

Expenditure On Their Welfare Alone Amounts To Rs. 1931 And Odd

The Secretary, Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh, has issued the following statement of the work done there:—

Ten Bhajan Kirtans were arranged and seven Kathas from scriptures were recited.

One Harijan boy was secured admission into an ordinary school. Two day schools were opened at Pratabgarh and six Night schools were opened at Pratabgarh, Kaladera, Jaipur, Daosa and Jodhpur.

ECONOMIC.

Three Harijans were secured employment, 511 Harijan children were given sweets and fruits, 10 Harijan boys were fed, 317 Harijan pupils were supplied with books and slates, etc., free of cost, 8 Harijan boys were given clothes, and 1,029 Cakes of washing soaps were distributed to Harijan students.

SANITARY

At Gangapur (Jaipur) the students of our school cleaned Regar and Chamar quarters on Shivaratri, 864 Harijan children were given baths, 3,161 Harijan children were made to clean their teeth in our schools, 2,579 Harijan children were made to clean their faces, hands and feet in our schools and 547 rounds in Harijan Mohallas at over 30 places were taken to impress upon the Harijans the benefits of hygiene.

167 Harijans gave up drink, 268 Harijans took vows against carrion-eating, 30 leading villagers including several Harijans took anti-drink vows, and they are trying successfully to make the whole village go dry.

548 ailing Harijans were given free medicines and 14 free visits by physicians to Harijan patients were arranged.

58 Harijan families were approached and their educational and economic conditions were surveyed. Harijan industries with reference to their present conditions and future potentialities wore into 11 villages.

PROPAGANDA

12 Harijan and 10 mixed meetings attended by about 1,500 persons were held and the duties of Harijan and Caste Hindus with regard to uplift of Harijans and removal of untouchability were explained, 22 Caste Hindus took anti untouchability pledges, 1,844 Harijans and 131 Caste Hindus either read the "Harijan Sewak" or it was read out and explained to them, and 21 villages and 2 towns were visited by our workers, who travelled fifty miles on foot.

Two Branches were reorganised and eight Committees were inspected.

EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE WORK

The total expenditure of the Rajputana Board and its branches for the month under review was Rs. 2,172|15|3, the welfare expenditure being Rs. 1,867|2|9, i.e., 86 per cent. of the total expenditure. The details of expenditure on Welfare Work are as follows:—

(1) Schools, Ashrams and Hostels Rs. 1,835-1-6; (2) Scholarships Rs. 49; (3) Cost of books, slates, etc., supplied free Rs. 12-8-6; (4) Clothes and soaps distributed free Rs. 14-6-3; (5) Medical aid Rs. 4-1-6; (6) Water Supply Rs. 15, and (7) Miscellaneous help Rs. 1-1-0, making a total of Rs. 1,931-2-9.

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JAT-RAJPUT RIVALRY

Mahasabhites Appeal For Amicable Relations

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 5.

Under the auspices of the local Hindu Maha Sabha a huge meeting was held in Kesargunj, Rai Saheb Chandrikaprasad presiding.

Resolutions, sympathising with Sikar Jats and demanding immediate and impartial enquiry from the Jaipur Durbar were unanimously adopted.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

Pandit Bahdrasan Shastri and Kunwar Sukhlal, who addressed the meeting, appealed to the Hindu Maha Sabha and prominent Hindu leaders for timely intervention to check the bitterness between the Jats and the Rajputs. Kunwar Sukhlal, a prominent Rajput expressed great horror and indignation at the undeserved Bhomia superiority complex against their equally brave and courageous Jat brethren.

Bholosingh, one more injured victim of Khuri Tragedy is reported to have died.

VEGETARIAN DIET

With a view to popularise the advantages of Vegetarian Diet from scientific and humanitarian considerations, The Bombay Humanitarian League has decided to supply free one thousand packet of useful literature showing the advantages of vegetarian Diet to those who send two annas (2 Annas) worth postal stamps to cover postage upto 16th. April, 1935, as a part of the All India Humanitarian Day Celebration. Packets will contain books like (1) Testimony of science in favour natural and Humane Diet (2) Fruitarian Diet and Physical Rejuvenation (3) Food and Character (4) Popular Guide to Fruitarian Diet and cookery etc.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Those who want to go to the Indore session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Allahabad on the 19th instant under the presidentships of Mahatma Gandhi are requested to kindly inform to the Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sansad, Bombay, at the following places before 9th instant to receive their delegates' certificates.

(1) Pt. Rampratap Shukla C/o Marwari Pustakalaya, Kalkadevi Road.

(2) Bhanukumar Jain C/o Hirabag, C. P. Tank.

Joint-Secretaries—Hindi Sahitya Sansad, Bombay.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Elections On The Senate Announced

The Registrar of Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University, Poona, writes :—

The following ladies and gentlemen have been duly elected on the Senate in the Elections held in April 1935 for the period mentioned against their names :—

Patrons' Electorate :—Mr. B. D. Karve, B.Sc., B.T., M.Ed., Hingne, 5 years : Mr. V. N. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., Satara, 2 years ; and Mr. G. M. Joshi, M.A., B.T., Poona, 2 years.

Educated Ladies' Electorate :—Mr. N. K. Behere, M.A., B.Sc., L.T., Nagpur, 5 years ; Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, B.A., L.M.S., Bombay, 5 years ; Miss Ahilyabai Bhandarkar, M.A., Indore, 5 years ; Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, M.D., Bombay, 5 years ; and Miss Balubai Khare, P.A., Hingne, 2 years.

Graduates' Electorate :—Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., Poona, 5 years ; Prof. B. L. Patankar, M.A., Nasik, 5 years ; and Prof. D. D. Vadekar, M.A., Poona, 5 years.

General Electorate :—Miss M. J. Wadia, B.A., S.T.C.D., Poona, 1 year.

Hindu Mahasabha (Bombay South)

At the Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South), held in the "Prabhat" Office, a Managing Committee for the year 1935-36 was elected, consisting of the following office-bearers :—

President :—Dr. N. B. Velkar ; Vice-Presidents :—Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. S. L. Silam, Dr. Y. V. Purandare, Mr. Dwarkadas Soondardas and Mr. L. R. Malekar Vaidya ; Hon. Treasurers :—Mr. G. B. Pathare, Solicitor and Mr N. R. Mahajan and Jt. Hon. Secretaries :—Mr. P. D. Laud, Mr. V. R Bhide, Mr. Dada Naik and P. K. Bhadkamkar.

A SPECIES OF VIOLENCE

Mahatma And Fasts

BANGALORE, April 5.

In the course of his reply to Mr. Tagadore Ramchandra Rao, a Harijan worker who undertook recently 21 day's fast as a protest against the refusal of several rich men to help his village reconstruction scheme and which has been terminated since, Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"Your letter confirms the view that I had already given. Your fast was a species of violence. Apathy can be turned into sympathy only by sustained, silent, and selfless service."

Mr. Ramachandra Rao had written a long letter to Gandhiji, wherein he criticised strongly the actions of the local leaders and questioned why Mahatmaji did not give him a hearing before he pronounced judgment on his fast.

Mahatmaji, writing on the same subject to Mr. Subbarama Chetty, another Harijan worker, says:—

"In my opinion Sree Ramachandra Rao should receive nothing, unless he promises never to repeat the performances he has gone through, and unless the donors are satisfied that the money will be used for the purpose intended."—United Press.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS OFFICE RESTORED

Police Superintendent Hands Over Charge To President

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRLE PARLE, April 3.

Bombay Suburban District Superintendent of Police has restored the Upanagar Chhavni Building (Ghod Bunder Road) to Mr. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt one of the trustees of the Upanagar Seva Mandali.

Out of the things seized by the time of its possession by the Government only three cupboards and a time-piece have been given back. Water-pipes and the electrical fittings have been damaged beyond repairs. Windows and doors have also suffered. The buildings require a good deal of repairs.

The premises have been restored after nearly three years and a quarter.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS

B. L. Rallia Ram, General Secretary, of the All India Conference of Indian Christians, writes:—

The venue of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians has been changed from Delhi to Moradabad due to special circumstances. Intending delegates are requested to inform Mr. N. Jordon, M.A., Parkar Memorial High School, Moradabad, of the time of their arrival. The Conference will meet for its first Session on the evening of the 19th.

Discontent Amongst Morvi Mill Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

MORVI, April 2.

There is considerable discontent among the workers of the local mill. The abrupt going away of the weaving master has landed workers into insecurity about the security of their service. His Highness who is keenly interested in the development of mill-industry will be doing an immense service to the labourers if he will look into their grievances.

GALLACHER ORDERED OFF FIELD FOR PENALTY

Arsenal Scores 2 Goals In 14 mts.

KEEN STRUGGLE FOR LEAGUE FOOTBALL LEADERSHIP CONTINUES

LONDON, April 6.

Although the chief interest centred in the International, League offered an attractive fare. Very even struggle for leadership continues, the first three drawing.

Sixty thousand spectators saw Arsenal score two goals in 14 minutes through Drake and Compton, the latter netting from penalty. Though they played with a weakened team, Arsenal were quicker and more constructive.

In second half Chelsea took advantage of wind. Barra Clough found the net and Spence from long pass equalised.

MANCHESTER CITY RECOVERS

Twenty-five thousand paid for admission at Manchester city, where the home team made a splendid recovery after losing two goals to nil, at half-time. Leyfield having scored twice. On resumption for Manchester who played without Busby who was injured, Tilson who was most plucky, scored, and Heale equalised.

Before play had been in progress for six minutes; Gallacher headed in for Sunderland against the Cup finalists, and lead one to nil. Exchanges were fairly even though Sunderland were more go-ahead. Sandford equalised from a penalty. Gallacher was ordered off field by the referee who was surrounded by Sunderland players appealing against a penalty decision.

TOTTENHAM'S PLIGHT.

Tottenham were in almost hopeless plight and failed to hold other Cup Finalists. Law headed in for Wednesday a half hour from start and Palethorpe increased lead immediately from line-up.

On resumption, Spur's covering work was inadequate and Law and Rimmer further increased Wednesday's lead in a one-sided game.

Position is unchanged at the head of the second division.

Strenuous but not clever game was witnessed at Brentford. Ball ballooned very frequently. Brentford forced pace in the second half and Holliday scored after a quarter hour's play. Swansea showed plenty of spirit but their attack lacked sting.

LUCKY WEST HAM

West Ham were fortunate. Mangnall scoring in the second half, when Bradford goal-keeper Swindin was injured and retired. Bicknell deputising brought off excellent saves.

Smailes scored just before the interval in the spirited Blackpool rally in an uneventful game. In the second half, Blackpool missed many chances and goal underwent narrow escapes during the great Sheffield closing rally.

Charlton played a hard game. White scored for Bournemouth in the second half. Smith equalised from penalty; then Robinson increased lead and White equalised five minutes before the finish.

White (Birmingham), Patrick (Bury) and Foster (Clapton Orient) brought off hat-tricks.—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, April 6.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, Chelsea 2; Birmingham 3, Preston 0; Blackburn 4, Wolverhampton 2; Leeds 0, Leicester City 2; Liverpool 1, Derby 3; Manchester City 2, Everton 2; Middlesbrough 2, Huddersfield 1; Portsmouth 0, Aston Villa 1; Sheffield Wednesday 4, Tottenham 0; Stoke 0, Grimsby 0; West Bromwich 1, Sunderland 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Sheffield United 0; Bradford 2, Oldham 0; Brentford 1, Swansea 0; Bury 4, Barnsley 1; Fulham 2, Burnley 0; Hull 1, Port Vale 0; Newcastle 1, Notts County 1; Norwich 4, Southampton 0; Nottingham Forest 2, Manchester United 2; Plymouth 1, Bolton 0; West Ham 1, Bradford City 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 2, Charlton 2; Bristol City 2, Swindon 0; Clapton Orient 6, Brighton 0; Coventry 2, Cardiff 0; Exeter 1, Torquay 1; Gillingham 1, Luton 1; Millwall 3, Aldershot 0; Newport 2, Queens Park Rangers 1; Northampton 1, Bristol 0; Reading 3, Southend 2; Watford 2, Crystal Palace 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 4, Chester 2; Carlisle 0, Southport 1; Chesterfield 3 York 1; Halifax 4, Gateshead 0; Lincoln 2, Hartlepools 1; Mansfield 2, New Brighton 1; Rotherham 2, Accrington 0; Rochdale 0, Doncaster 1; Tranmere 5 Crewe 1; Walsall 0, Darlington 0; Wrexham 2, Stockport 1.—Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGE WINS FOR 12th YEAR

Beats Oxford In Boat-Race By Four-and-Half Lengths

For the twelfth year in succession Cambridge beat Oxford in the University Boat race.—Reuter.

Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side.

Cambridge went out at 10/00 hours, and Oxford at 10/30 for a minute's final spin, and encountered strong headwind. Breeze was coming from the southwest, the water was dead low, and there was a brilliant sunshine. Wind conditions were three-quarters headwind to the mile-post, headwind from the Hammersmith Bridge to the Corney Beach cross the bowside wind from Dukemeadows, headwind from the Barnes bridge to the finish.

PROGRESS OF RACE

Cambridge led by a length at Craven Steps and one and a half at Wadlens. Both were now striking 34, but Cambridge boat travelling faster led by two lengths at the milepost. Oxford reduced to one and threequarters at Crabtree. Then Cambridge made another spurt striking 32|30 and led by two and a half lengths at Harrods and two and three-quarters at Hammersmith bridge.

Though both were striking 32 Oxford were more powerful and reduced Cambridge lead to two lengths at Mills. Crews entered the choppy water at The Doves, Cambridge maintaining two lengths lead, both rowing strongly. Cambridge were two lengths ahead at two miles.

At Chiswick Eyot Cambridge were leading by three and threequarters and Chiswick Steps by three and a half. Cambridge stroking 33 to 31 were leading by three and a half lengths at Dukes Meadows, four lengths at three miles and five to six at Devonshire Meadows.

Cambridge stroking beautifully were six lengths ahead at Bulls Head. Stroking 30 to Oxford' 28 they maintained distance to Barnes Bridge and Whitehart.

Oxford made a valiant effort to four miles where they halved lead to three lengths, but Cambridge held them off easily and won by four and a half lengths in 19 minutes 48 seconds.

HUDDERSFIELD BEAT BRADFORD

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 6.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Batley 13, Leeds 9; Broughton 33; Featherstone 4, Castleford 9, Hull Kingston Rovers 13; Huddersfield 43, Bradford 17; Hull 47, Keighley 8; Hunslet 34, Bramley 13; Leigh 8, Oldham 23; Liverpool 4, Halifax 10; Salford 16, York 7; St. Helens 6, Wakefield Trinity 4; Warrington 25, St. Helens Recreation 7; Widnes 15, Dewsbury 8; Wigan 0, Swinton 15.

Leicester Beat Birkenhead Park

LONDON, April 6.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules today:—

Aberavon 19, Devonport Services 4; Bath 0, London Scottish 15; Birkenhead Park 6, Leicester 24; Bristol 7, Harlequins 6; Gloucester 10, Llanelly 3; Headingley 6, Waterloo 5; Neath 23, Old Paulines 3; Newport 14, Blackheath 8; Northampton 6, Rosslyn Park 16; O. M. T. 9, London Welsh 8; Plymouth Albion 23, Torquay Aathletic 4; Richmond 17, Cardiff 6; Wasps 0, St. Mary's Hospital 13; Nottingham 5, Moseley 10; Swansea 18, Bridgend 5; Trojans 3, Portsmouth Services 9; Cheltenham 9, Abertillery 3.—Reuter's Special.

Kumar Narendra Singh and his brother Moti Singh of Chhota Udaipur (cousins of Maharajah of Chhota Udaipur) sailed for England on Saturday. Kumar Narendra Singh is going to study Law.

SCOTLAND BEAT ENGLAND

International Football Match

LONDON, April 6.

At Hampdenpark, in the football International match Scotland beat England, by two goals to nil.

The match was played in glorious weather. It is estimated that 130,000 spectators were present among whom Ambulance Corps and Policemen were very busy attending fainting cases. Gates were closed three-quarters of an hour before the start.

The crowd gave wonderful reception to the Duke of York, first member of the Royal Family to attend the Association football match in Scotland. Alsford (Tottenham) replaces Bray, injured.

Hapgood won the toss. Scotland were early prominent, Hibbs clearing from Duncan. Thereafter England attacked, Westwood and Brook tested Jackson and Mcphail but missed by inches.

Gallacher was very lively but was handful for Barker, but Gurney was held by Simpson while Walker-Napier partnership was the outstanding feature of the game. Walker missed by inches from 30 yards. Scotland pressed and there was a most thrilling 'melee' at England goal-mouth, Mcphail Gallacher and Napier missing. Eventually Duncan netted just before half time from Napier's corner-kick. England defence was not so steady as Scotland's, Male particularly miskicking.

SCOTLAND'S ATTACK

Scotland attacked like whirlwind on resumption, Walker swerving and dribbling to beat the entire defence, but Hibbs threw himself against Gallacher's feet and prevented score. Scotland attacked and forced successive corners, the second of which Duncan headed in from Napier's kick—Brook infused life into the attack and twice narrowly missed. Mcphail gave a sensational display beat the whole defence, shot against Hibbs who narrowed the angle. England retaliated, Westwood headed inches wide while Geldard narrowly missed after a brilliant combination with Bastin. Scotland were nippy and were the cleverer side, Walker, Duncan, Cummings and Massie being outstanding. England attack was unable to produce a cohesive game against strong quick-tackling half-backs.—Reuter.

DAVIS RETAINS TITLE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 6.

In the Billiard Championships Final, Davis retained title.

The following are the scores:—

Davis	21,733
Newman	19,919

MEERUT Dt. BOARD AND JUBILEE

No Participation In Celebrations

MEERUT, April 5.

The Meerut District Board at its meeting has passed the following resolution, in connection with the Commissioner's letter for illuminating the District Board buildings on the 6th May, 1935 in connection with the Silver Jdbilee celebrations of His Majesty the King Emperor:—

Resolved that the District Board, Meerut, has every regard for the personal well-being of His Majesty and wishes him long life. But the District Board cannot persuade itself to participate actively in the celebrations of the Jubilee, notwithstanding its sentiments for His Majesty's personal welfare. That, therefore, the Meerut District Board will be unable to illuminate their buildings on May 6 as desired by the Government.—United Press.

RESULTS OF HINDI EXAMS

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Hindi Examinations held on 10th February 1935:—

RASHTRA BHASHA EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS:—Ratnadevi Hattangadi and Shantadevi Koppikar.

SECOND CLASS:—Mitradevi Udipi, Sharadadevi Pai, Sundri Nadkarni, Uma Kalyanpur, Saraswati Samanth, Ratnadevi Kalawar, Bhikaji J. Khandalekar, Jaganath Hari Rege, S. R. Pednekar, Dattatraya D. Kairnar, Vishnu M. Bhide, Vittal M. Kolhatkar, Liladevi Prabhu, Sumitradevi Kamath, Neera Bapat, Sushila Nadkarni, Sundradevi Shibad, Champa Kotak, W. Ramcandra Samanth, Damodar G. Mulye, Dattatreya A. Gupte, Madhusudan S. Bharve and Digambar G. Dandekar.

MADHYAMA EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS:—Hari Narain Ghaisas.

SECOND CLASS:—Radhadevi Vaknalli, Mirabai Kalbag, Gajanan D. Thosar, Vittal S. Shettey, M. Annappayya, P. H. Ramakrishna Iyer, Malatibai Gharpure, Parvatibai Athavle, Lakshibai Bhagul, Shanta Khandekar, Pandurang G., Eknath D. Jayakar, Dattatreya A. Aslekar, Muktadevi Adur, Hari Jagannath Rege, Narayan S. Sanzgiri, A. Rama Rao, K. S. Marar, G. R. Ramaswami, Tarabai Patwardhan, Sohutal Kale, Damayanti Pendse, Shrikanth R. Sabnis, Malhar L. Kulkarni and Gopal D. Phatak.

PRATHAMIK EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS:—Liladevi Hattangadi, Vidyaben C. Mehta, Hira Vadke, Krishandevi Kamat, Tara Sonalkar, Navanethlal Shah, Shantilal Vyas, Narhari Khatri, Rajaram S. Jadav, Vasudev P. Khadilkar, Sanjiv N. Mudbidri, S. P. Haran, Sitaram V. Goknale, Mandakini Phadnis, Lilavati Mankame, Mathura Idgunji, Sumitradevi Murbalil, Shamadevi Naik, Phiroj Vadke, Sushiladevi, Jayakar, Ramadevi Kamknadi, Janardan Shastri, Ramnik B. Munshi, C. K. Narayan, Vittal Anant Rege, V. Vishnu Paithankar, N. Parsuram, Bithal B. Angne, Sushila Phadnis, Champu Gadkari, Sharada Rane, Thangammadevi, Varubai Shevde, Dattatreya V. Karandikar and Vishnu Shankar Apte.

SECOND CLASS:—Neera Shevale, Neera Kalavatkar, Majal Navgaonkar, Kamala Pawaskar, Krishna Desai, Hira Bhatwadekar, Lila Bajhkar, Kaotur Jayakar, Indradevi Sonalkar, Muktabai Mankikar, Suwarna Belthangadi, N. Narasimhan, K. S. Subbaraman, A. V. Dakshinamurti, Damayanti Rane, Tarabai Parulekar, Yeshwant Shridar, Vasudev G. Deshpande, Yamuna Bende, Sashikala Chitre, Chandra Kulkarni, Yesu Daddikar, Radhadevi Marathe, Manikarnikadevi Dhurandhar, Lanu Rane, Pachubai Sanjit, Malatidevi Mudbidri, Sumitrabai Gokarna, Jagjiwandas Borawalla, G. R. Vaidyanathan, S. S. Gadkar, A. R. Alasingrachar, Prabhavati Vaidya, Sitabai Tenduikar, Govind S. Soman and Krishnaji S. Sohni.

20-YEAR OLD INDIAN PILOT.

An Amritsar correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Kumar Madhukar a 20-year-old pilot, who came her yesterday interviewed by a press representative stated that he is going back to England to join the Broxbone Aerodrome, where he intends to get further training and obtain the pilot's world licence. Mr. Kumar intends to stay at Kashmir until April, whereafter, he will go to London, via Basra, Baghdad and Malta. He intends to leave India by the third week of May, the latest."

CHRISTIANS CLASSIFIED AS DEPRESSED CLASSES?

No Truth In Duchess Of Atholl's Allegation

TRIVANDRUM, April 6.

With reference to the question asked in the House of Commons recently by the Duchess of Atholl enquiring of the Secretary of State 'inter alia' "whether he was aware that under a recent decree of the Travancore State Government, Indian members of the Anglican non-Conformist and Roman Catholic (Latin Rite) churches are officially classified as members of the Depressed Classes," enquiries in official circles in Travancore show that the question is based on incorrect information and that there is no truth in the allegation made in it.

Christians in the State are classified as follows for the purposes of appointment to public service:—(1) Protestant; (2) Roman Catholic, subdivided into (A) Latin Rite, (B) Syrian Rite; (3) Syrian subdivided into (A) Jacobites, (B) Marthoma; (4) Church of England and (5) Depressed Classes. Members of the Hindu depressed classes who have been converted to Christianity still claim that they should be treated as depressed classes for purposes of concessional grant of Government land, recruitment to public services and school fee concessions and they are shown as 'Christians—Depressed Classes.'

AT CONVERTS' REQUEST.

It is further understood that this classification has been done at the request of such converts from Hindu depressed classes to Christianity and in consultation with the head of several important Christian religious denominations of the State. The implication in Duchess of Atholl's question that Indian members of the Anglican, Non-Conformist and Roman Catholic (Latin Rite) churches are officially classified as "depressed classes" is thus wrong, since the only Christians classed as depressed classes are converts to Christianity from Hindu Depressed Classes and it is pointed out that even this classification has been made at their own request and with the consent of the heads of several important Christian churches.

There is no other classification of Christians in force in the State at present. This classification has been in force since 1924 with the addition of depressed classes as a separate class during the Dewanship of Mr. Austin. No change has been effected in the classification since then.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK AND STUDENTS' DUTY

Anti-War Demonstration

"What is going to be the attitude of the students of Bombay and of India in regard to the next war? You must come to the conclusion that we must utilise the opportunity for gaining our own emancipation."

This was how Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally exhorted the students of Bombay assembled at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening to agitate against the next war and to express their sympathy with the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Lahore, who are on strike.

Mr. Meherally continuing said that if the present state of affairs was to continue for some time more, another imperialist war was inevitable. If Great Britain was involved as inevitably she must be in any great war—India too would be dragged into participation. Hence India's position must be made perfectly clear before the advent of such a calamity.

Mr. Joachim Alva moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the students of Bombay views with great apprehension the impending danger of a war and the rapid spread of Fascism among the imperialistic nations of the world. It considers that the coming world war which will end in the further enslavement of the peoples and the destruction of the production forces can only be the result of imperialist ambitions of the Capitalist nations of the world.

"This meeting condemns the imperialistic and militaristic philosophy of Fascism, its provocative war policy, its barbaric racialism."

STUDENTS' SPECIAL DUTY.

Mr. Alva said that the students in the Eastern hemisphere had a special duty to perform. This differed from that of the students of the West.

Mr. K. V. Chandi in seconding the resolution remarked that war and Fascism were the expressions of the decay of social order.

After some other speakers had addressed the meeting the resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

GREETINGS TO LAHORE STUDENTS.

Mr. Chari then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the students of Bombay sends its greetings to the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Lahore, on their brave and heroic fight against the College authorities in face of mass arrests and repression; and condemns the interference of the Government in "peaceful and legitimate agitation" of the students to get their grievances redressed."

The speaker then traced the development of the strike in the last two and a half months.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Meherally in winding up remarked that the National Week had started from that day and that they should celebrate it and take as great a part in it as possible. He appealed to the students to enlist themselves as volunteers and to assist the Congress Socialist Party in collecting funds for the Bengal Detenus' families.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

friendship between the Regent Paul of Yugoslavia, and Capito, the Italian Ambassador in Belgrade. While Yugoslavia is primarily concerned with the position in the Danube, where Hungary threatens to re-arm and Germany to strike South-East at Czechoslovakia and Rumania, Italy wants to ensure against a flank attack in any campaign which may arise in Austria. Three army corps are now mobilised on the Austrian frontier. It is significant, however, that no mention was made of the Adriatic problem, and this clearly remains to cause further trouble after this marriage of convenience is dissolved.

Task Of The Soviet

It is now believed that consequent upon the two talks in Berlin and Moscow, decisions vitally affecting Britain's future and the peace of Europe will be made by the British Cabinet in a few days' time after Mr. Eden has returned from his visit to Moscow, Warsaw and Prague. No doubt there is a wave of disquiet all over London at the way the European situation is developing. On April 11, Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, will go to Stresa, there to meet Mussolini and M. Laval. By the time Sir John leaves London for Stresa the British Cabinet hopes to have taken decisions on what attitude Britain is to adopt to assist in stabilising Europe. It is undoubted that the Berlin talks, while clarifying the situation have had the effect of bringing home to the British Government the difficulty of finding common ground with Germany in the future attempts that are to be made to win security for Europe. Fears are expressed that, unless those nations which stand by the League of Nations, find some speedy way out of the difficulties that face them, a series of alliances may spring up in Europe which would damage the League. These alliances, it is felt, would be followed by counter-alliances and Europe would find herself back where she was in 1914.

Task Of The Soviet

If Berlin has disappointed Great Britain in the matter of her relation with the Fatherland, the net outcome of the Moscow talks with Eden will be establishment of closer friendly feelings between Russia and Great Britain. It will be based largely on the fact that both countries are seeking peace in the present crisis. The once strong anti-British feeling, which was based on memories of the wars of intervention, and later on such episodes as the "Red Letter" and the Arcoss raid is now practically dead. Similarly it appears that the long-lasting fear that Britain was anxious to build an anti-Soviet coalition with the ultimate aim of attacking the Soviet Union is also gone. As peace is now the basis of Soviet policy, it is felt that no obstacle any longer exists to an Anglo-Soviet accord. But I would not be surprised if the usual bogey of "red propaganda" is raised by certain sections in Britain with ulterior motives, anxious to sabotage any understanding with the Soviet Union. To this section of the Soviet opponents it may be pointed out that as Communists, the Bolsheviks desire to see Communism or some form of socialism established the world over. However, they are convinced that any attempt to establish Socialism elsewhere either by armed interference or intensive propoganda would be foolish and self-defeating. There is no doubt that the task of the Soviet Union is to establish socialism at home and convert the world by practical demonstration of its superiority to Capitalism.

Changed Attitude Of British Press

There is, indeed, no dobut that the general attitude of Great Britain as represented by her press during the last two weeks has undergone a sudden change. It is more friendly than it has been for some time past. Even newspapers which had never made a secret of their cherished ambition to crush the Proletarian State are now prepared to discuss a permanent friendly alliance by Great Britain with the Soviet Union. On the present occasion when Mr. Eden is discussing the political situation with Stalin and Litvinoff we notice that long despatches are being published by the "Times" the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Telegraph" which have been permitted to send their special correspondents to Moscow. These despatches are couched in complimentary language of the Soviet Union and her leaders. That versatile correspondent, Mr. A. J. Cummings, has sent a despatch to his newspaper, the "News Chronicle" in the course of which he says that his decided view is that Mr. Eden can carry back with him to London the report that there is no more pacifically minded State in the world to-day than Soviet Russia. "Whatever practical form his pacific policy may take," says Mr. Cummings, "it is important that the peace movement in England, including the millions of people who have signed the Peace Ballot should realise that Britain, if she will, can march side by side with Russia towards an organised peace and can depend upon Russia in this matter as a loyal ally."

One says this, knowing of course, that Russia, is now one of the great military nations, that she is armed cap-a-pie. One knows also the reason. Yet the supreme fact which has already emerged from this mission to Moscow is the possibility of establishing for the first time since the world war a real British entente with Russia based on the common desire for world peace.

New Blood In Cabinet

It is reported that in spite of unconvincing denials from the Government's chief supporter at Westminster, it is now certain that, as the result of recent conversations, there will be important changes in the structure of the Government before many months have passed. It is contended that the Government had reached the stage where the introduction of new blood and the removal of some of its "Old Faithfuls" have become a positive necessity, that is, if the National forces are to stand a reasonable chance of victory at the General Election. The Prime Minister, according to one report, is aware of this. But more important still the same idea has penetrated the political consciousness of the Conservative leaders in the National Government—notably Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Hailsham. In this connection it is interesting to read the following feverish extract from the current issue of the "News Letter", which is the Prime Minister's fortnightly propoganda magazine:

"It is time that we returned to the position of 1931, when it was agreed that in supporting the great new Government neither Conservatives, Socialists, nor Liberals were asked to surrender their own political beliefs, but that the strength of the new Government should be precisely in the fact that all contributed equally their different experiences and ideas in an effort at producing a policy combining the best elements in all the old Party programmes."

Incidentally, judging by last Wednesday's meeting of the Conservative Central Council in London, enthusiasm for Mr. MacDonald's idea of a National Government is rapidly waning in the Conservative Party. As one commentator suggests in the end it will be the Conservative piper who will call the tune and not Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR 15,000 CYCLISTS

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Fifteen thodsand cyclists are disappointed to know that the Deputy Commissioner has declined to make recommendations to Government to reduce Cycle tax from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 as was unanimously proposed by the City Fathers.

It is reliably understood that Government do not think the state of Municipal finances justifies such reduction.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 5, 1901.
Muslim: Moharrum 4, 1354.
Parsi: Avan 4, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 28m.
Sunset: 6h. 54m.
High Tide: 2-36, 15-43.
Low Tide: 8-42, 21-43.
"Flag Day": Sale of National flags for relief of families of detenus.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo on April 4 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 8.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

LEGUE FOR LADIES' CLUBS!

The following were elected to form a Sub-Committee to make all arrangements for a Tuitional Hockey League for Ladies Clubs: Messrs Summerhayes, Dique, Lynn, Cy. de'Souza, Kershaw and Hodgins.

PUJA CEREMONIES

Swami Sadhananda is conducting Puja ceremonies on the ground floor of Sadananda Bhavan, (Plot No. 155), Hindu Colony, Dadar, since 1st instant. The Puja will take place between the hours of 9 and 10 both in the mornings and evenings.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per S. S. Mongolia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per "M. U. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11-30 a.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

MUSICAL CONCERT

It is proposed to have a musical concert in aid of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund on Monday, 29th April, 1935 at the Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when well-known artists will take part in the programme.

The nett proceeds will be donated to the above Fund. The tickets will be Rs. 2 reserved and Re. 1 unreserved, and can be obtained from Mr. S. C. Pastakia, Hon. Secretary, Entertainment Committee, Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Sequoia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express" Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Happiness Ahead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Chhatrapati Sambhajee" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15, and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Music In The Air." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Rang Bhoomi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Sansar Leela" Daily at 5.15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Great Gabbo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Down to their Last Yacht" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Red Ensign". Time as usual.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

The Office of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations' Committee, Bombay, has issued the following:—

'Members of Jubilee Committee are reminded of the following benefit performances that have been arranged to help the Jubilee Funds:— (1) Monday (April 8th) at 10 p.m., "Sequoia", at the Regal Cinema. (2) Tuesday, (April 9th) at 6-15 p.m., "Amrit Manthan", at the Krishna Cinema.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

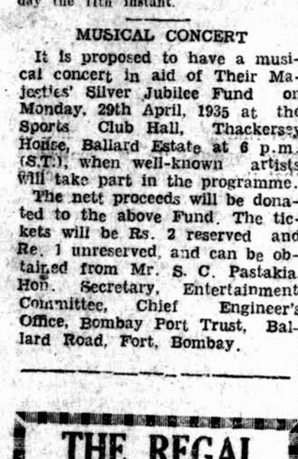
A meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Workers will be held to-day Monday at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Goal Maidan, Matunga, to protest against the present policy of the G.I.P. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society in dealing with the loan applications from the workmen and to devise ways and means for removing this grievance. Messrs Jhabvalla, Pathak, Zulmiram Chaudhary, Charles Mascarenhas and others will speak.

B. P. HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ltd. sends us a list of the gentlemen elected to fill the remaining seats on the Managing Committee:—

Capt. W. J. Colyer, representative from the Army, (Bombay District); Messrs D. K. Kershaw, (Telephone Co.'s Club), G. Dique, (Customs Athletic), and S. A. Marshall (Bombay H. Schools) as representatives of Clubs; Mr. N. W. Essai (G.I.P. Rly.), representative of Bombay Railways; Messrs K. S. Lynn, Cy. de'Souza, and S. H. Mehta, as co-opted by the Managing Committee; Mr. I. A. Shakoor, representative of the Islam Gymkhana, Bombay.

THE REGAL
in conjunction with Messrs. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
in aid of
THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE FUND
under the patronage and in the presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY BRABOURNE
"SEQUOIA"
and
Laurel-Hardy Comedy
USUAL PRICES.

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SEQUOIA


Also
LAUREL-HARDY
latest scream.

THE CAPITOL
2nd Demand Week!
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
At 6 and 9-30 p.m.
NOW AT POPULAR PRICES:—
Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
(including tax.)
Special Accommodation for Rs. 5|12|- seats

Prof. W. DOORLAY'S
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
45 ARTISTS!
101 DIFFERENT TURNS!
20 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!
Plans open at the Theatre.
Free List Suspended.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal.
Indian Programme: Light Classical Music. By Saraswatibai Fatarfekar.
12 noon. European Programme: Light Orchestra Concert. Sponsored by the Gramophone Co., Ltd., Marek Weber and his Orchestra. With Peter Dawson—Bass-Baritone (H.M.V.)
1 p.m. Close Down.
5 p.m. The Radio Quartet. (Leader: Dominic J. Pereira, I.A.B.)
6-30 p.m. European Programme: Evensong Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church Colaba.
7-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Half Hour with the Popular Music.
8 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay.
9 p.m. Tme Signal; Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-15 p.m. Indian Programme: News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. "Avti-Kalni Patni".
A Gujerati Drama written by Prof. Gajendrashankar Lalshankar Pandya, M.A.
Sunderlal—D. J. Gajjar.
Ravindra—D. L. Pandya, B.A., LLB., (Advocate).
Manorama—B. G. Jagirdar, B.A., LL.B., (Advocate).
Indumati—
9-30 p.m. The M.V. "Victoria" Orchestra. And J. Baratte—Baritone.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Overture "Iphigenia in Aulis" —Gluck.
Waltz, "My Dreams"—Waldteufel.
Potpourri, "Neapolitan Songs" —Giuliani.
J. Baratte—From his Repertoire.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Selection, "Carmen"—Bizet.
Czardas, "Bosinian Dance"—Ballerioni.
J. Baratte—Selected.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Potpourri, "Russian Songs"—Linderman.
Prologue, "Pagliacci",—Leoncavallo.
Bolero, "Lolita"—Santiengini.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-30 p.m. Nightmare Series. A Story by J. B. Morton ("Beachcomber"). Told by the Author.
8-45 p.m. A Recital by Vaughan Welsh (Baritone).
9 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader Frank Thomas.
9-15 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Helen Just (Violoncello) and Hetty Bolton (Pianoforte).
9-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
10 p.m. The News and Sports Results.
10-20 p.m. The Aberaman Original Silver Band. Conductor, R. S. Howells. Wilford Roberts, (Bass-baritone).
10-45 p.m. The Serge Krish Septet.
11-15 p.m. Close Down.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the tuspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Rustom Dinshah Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "Uziran Geh and its Philosophy."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (10th instant), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when a paper will be read on: "The Truth of the Ancient Platonic and Eastern Religious Theory of the Soul as distinguished from the Mind in the Light of Modern Scientific Psychology and Psychophysics", by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B.

APPEAL TO PARENTS

Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, Organiser of the All-India Children's Association would be leaving Bombay for Sind by about the end of the next week to attend the Children's Gathering, which is to be held at Hyderabad on the 19th, 20th and 21st instant. He therefore requests the children who would like to go and the parents who would like to send their children there to see him at his office of the "Radio Talkie and Electric News", Kitab Mahal, (1st floor), 192 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1, before or on the 11th instant at the latest, at any time during the office hours.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR HARIJANS & ADULTS

Keen Competition In Bagalkot Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

BAGALKOT, April 6.

The Bagalkot Municipality Elections came off on Tuesday last. Out of 20 candidates (elected) 18 are sitting members. There was a keen competition in the fourth Ward, where Mr. Basappa Banagar was unseated.

A night school for Harijans is to be opened on the Ram Navami Day, which falls on 13th instant by the Bijapur District Harijan Board.

Night schools for adults at Sirur and Anagodi in this Taluka were opened on the 4th instant on behalf of the Village Uplift Association.

Jubilee Fund Donations, Kolhapur State

The following is the list of donors, towards Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, Kolhapur State:

Rs. 50,000 H H Lt. Col. Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb; Rs. 250 Lt. Col. J. C. Tate, A.G.G. for the Deccan States & Resident at Kolhapur; Rs. 100 Rao Bahadur D A Surve; Rs. 75 Mr. D S Mane; Rs. 75 Mr. Bapusaheb Rashinkar; Rs. 50 Mr. Dabholkar, Advocate; Rs. 50 Mr. V T Patil; Rs. 50 Mr. Y G Sowani; Rs. 50 Mr. S K Kelavkar.

Including sums less than Rs. 50, the total of donations received upto 6th April is Rs. 51,424-8-0.

Kamatipura Residents Protest Against Opening Of Liquor Shop

Mr. N. R. Naneker and other residents of Kamatipura 2nd Lane in the course of a letter addressed to the Collector of Excise, Bombay, say:—

A rumour is afloat in our locality that a new country liquor shop is being installed nearby the already existing toddy liquor shop very close by one another.

Our locality was not the scene of frequent quarrels but after the opening of the toddy shop almost every second day there is something which disturbs the peace of our locality. We have to tolerate all this, but we do not want to be made still more unhappy.

We therefore beg of you not to grant any permission for the opening of a country liquor shop, which is said, is going to be opened in our locality.

'C' Ward Congress Committee

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME.

April 10.

WEDNESDAY: Enrolment of Congress Members at Tambakanta at 2 p.m.

April 11.

THURSDAY: (1) Enrolment of Congress Members at Koliwadi Fanaswadi at 8 a.m.; (2) Public Meeting at Tambakanta Fuvara, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

April 12.

FRIDAY: (1) Enrolment of Congress Members at Gulalwadi at 8 a.m. (S.T.); (2) Public Meeting at Rambaug, (C. P. Tank) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

April 13.

SATURDAY: Enrolment of Congress members at Swaminarayan Chawl at 8 a.m.

The programme for the rest of the National Week of "C" Ward Congress Committee is as under:

TO-DAY

MONDAY: Enrolment of Congress Members at Princess St., Chemist Bazaar at 2 p.m.

April 9.

TUESDAY: (1) Enrolment of Congress Members at Zaveri Bazaar at 2 p.m.; (2) Public Meeting at Chandan Wadi, Chira Bazaar at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

All-India Barai Mahasabha

The 12th annual general conference of the All-India Barai Mahasabha will be held at Benares on 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, at Cawnpore, under the presidentship of Dr. Mahendra Nath Sarkar, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The Physical Culture Propaganda Committee of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute will start "Free Vacation Classes" in physical training from 22nd instant to 31st May, 1935. Nearly 16 subjects in physical culture and defensive arts will be taught and certificates will be awarded to the successful students, after the examination at the end of the term. Particulars and inquiries or applications for enrolment should be made before the 15th instant to the Secretary, Bombay Gymnastic Institute, (opposite K E M. Hospital). Parel, Bombay, No. 12, with stamps to cover postage.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Khadi And Poverty

"It beats my comprehension how the charkha and the Khadi can be neglected in India if one has the least sympathy for the half-starved people in the seven lakhs of villages."

These famous words of Mahatma Gandhi are quoted in an appeal issued by the agent of the All-India Spinners' Association in Bombay, for the greater popular patronage of Khadi in view of the National Week.

Last year in connection with the 66th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, though the A.I.S.A., Bombay had hoped to sell two lakhs rupees worth of Khadi, owing to economic depression, the sales did not exceed about 1,10,000 rupees. On this occasion, however, the agent, Mr. Purushotam Kanji, hopes to sell at least two lakhs worth of Khadi during the National Week, with the co-operation of the patriotic public.

Khadi is the symbol not merely of patriotism, but of the sincere efforts of those more fortunately placed in life, towards bringing life and sunshine into the homes of the poverty-stricken villagers. While it is a notorious fact that the agriculturist population are enforced into idleness for a considerable part of the year, nothing has been done to counteract the vast economic waste resulting from the absence of employment owing to natural causes. Through the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers, Khadi has been brought into a position of industrial importance. As an industry it provides work for more than 20 lakhs of people in the country, perhaps, the only employment when they are not tilling the land. The absence of public patronage to such an important industry, would necessarily drive many of these villagers out of work. That would be the positive harm resulting from any slackening of support to the Khadi industry.

Khadi Has Come To Stay.

Khadi has come to stay. The suitability of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth for use in Indian conditions of climate, is unsurpassed. For every purpose, Khadi is available whatever the quality or quantity demanded may be. For the luxurious, fine Khadi is available in the market, and they will have the additional satisfaction that they are supporting production of fine Khadi. For the middle classes who are content with somewhat coarser cloth, Khadi is the only type of cloth which combines economy, durability and cheapness. It should also be realised that the bulk of the support for Khadi comes from them. The poorer classes and in fact every one who can afford to buy his own clothes, must as a matter of duty support Khadi. By using Khadi, they would be ensuring the means of livelihood to thousands of their fellow-beings not far removed from them. Politics does not enter into the question so far as the Khadi movement is concerned, and the duty of feeding the poor villagers, who are willing to give cloth in return for bread, devolves on every Indian.

NOT OUT-HOUSE OF ENGLAND

Khadi Gives Indian Outlook, Says Dr. Pattabhi

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has sent the following message for the National Week:—

Fifteen years of sustained faith and strenuous work in resuscitating Khaddar, the foremost of village industries, have led to the Congress taking up the revival of the other industries of our villages. If the crore of rupees with which Government wants to compete with the Congress in the direction of rural reconstruction be spent in organizing village industries including Khaddar on a co-operative basis, the A.I.S.A. need not hesitate to make over Khaddar to business men and engage itself in making village life self-sufficient. But we can influence Government only through example, not through importunity.

BOUNTY TO KHADDAR

Let us therefore resolve to give a bounty ourselves to Khaddar by bearing the extra cost and we, shall find the investment a service to ourselves and the Nation to the Nation because it stops the drainage from the country; and to ourselves, because Khaddar is economical in the long run. Nay more, it really changes our mentality, re-educates out taste and regulates our ideals. It alone makes India Indian in outlook and in achievement. It gives us the legitimate pride of India being our home and not the out-house of England.

STORM PLAYS HAVOC WITH PLANTAINS

Heavy Loss In Rampur And Bellary Dist. And Villages

(From A Correspondent).

RAMPUR, (By Mail).

There was a sudden storm on the 1st of this month, which started early in the evening and persisted till late in the night. It was a shock to the villagers to find, next morning, over 20,000 of their plantin trees, by the side of the canal of the Tungabhadra River, levelled to the ground. On an average, each cultivator is said to have lost half the number of trees he had. This is a very severe loss to the poor villagers.

Rs. 35 For A Shave!

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN, April 6.

The meeting of the Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal will be held in the evening at Ahmedabad. It will request their President, Kasalchand Manordas, to withdraw his resignation. Besides Mr. Kasalchand will be pressed to retain the Vice-Presidentship of the Dhrangadhra Praja Parishad.

A Taluka of Junagadh, Jabarjastakhamji, wired a barber, Magan by name, at Rajkot to go to him in a taxi and shave him. The cost of shaving plus taxi-hire cost the Durbar nearly Rs. 35.

HOW IS 'KARAD' GOING

Bombay Must Answer Questions

"How is 'Karad' going" asks Gandhiji in a letter he has addressed to the Bombay Agent of the All India Village Industries Association. Karad is doing fine. But it must do lots better. We all grow by eating. Karad grows by being eaten.

"Karad" is hand husked rice not polished, not even pounded but just shelled. The husk is removed by grinding. The grain is preserved whole with the "B" vitamin crown in tact and with soft bran enveloping it all. Karad lacks polish but it makes up by sweetness and richness.

Residents in Matunga can obtain their supplies through Mr. K. Srinivasan, 14 Bombay Improvement Trust Chawls, King's circle, the local Agent A.I.V.I.A. for Matunga Suburban District.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY KHADDAR

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj writes:—

Our main object behind the propagation and sales of Khadar during the National Week is to create the spirit of patriotism and service amongst the people. By buying Khadar we oblige nobody. We, the city dwellers, purchase Khadar because we wish to do penance for the injustice we have done to the seven lakhs of Indian villages.

I have every hope that the people of Bombay will so purchase Khadar as to compel the A. I. S. A. to open Khadi shops in every locality of the city.

KHADI AT REDUCED RATES

Purshottam Kanji, Secretary, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch, Bombay, writes:—

Sales of Khaddar at special reduced rates during the National Week have commenced from the 6th April and will be open for the public till the 14th April 1935. In view of the reductions made on Khadi, the Secretary, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch, hereby takes this opportunity to inform Khadi wearers and dealers in Khadi outside Bombay and mofussil that up-country orders received by this office till the 14th of April will be executed at special reduced rates.

Official And Personal

Lieut. General Sir William Bartholomew arrived at Government House.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' DISPENSARY.

In the Grain Merchants' Association Free Dispensary, the total number of patients who took advantage during the month of March, 1935, was 4,398, out of which 402 males, 194 females and 243 children were new patients, and 1,647 males, 1,055 females and 857 children were old ones. The daily average of attendance was 142, and surgical cases treated were 250.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS. INTIMATE MUSICAL SUCCESSOR TO "DAMES"

Happiness Ahead
DICK POWELL
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON
HEAR Dick singing "POP GOES YOUR HEART" and 4 other big hits in his new screen sweetheart (A Few Natural Powers)
Also
GRAND NATIONAL, 1935

KRISHNA
TALKIES, DUBASH THEATRE
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUOUS RUN for the
RECORD-BREAKING
26TH WEEK!
Prabhat's Epic Jewel
Amrit Manthan
The Best Cosmopolitan Entertainment for the Family
To-day's Shows Nos. 440, 441
Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.

MINERVA
TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD
DAILY, at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR 4TH WEEK!
Eastern Art's Super
Yasmin
or BAWAFA ASHIK
featuring:
RATANBAI
the Beauty-Idol of Cine-Fans and an all-star cast.

TO COMMEMORATE
The RECORD-BREAKING 26th WEEK
Of The CONTINUOUS RUN Of The 'Great' Picture
"AMRIT MANTHAN"
The Western India Theatres Limited
Have The Honour & The Pleasure To Give A
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
Of "AMRIT MANTHAN" In Aid Of
Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund
On TUESDAY, 9th April
At 6-15 p.m.
Under The Presidency Of
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR D. B. COOPER
When The FAMOUS STARS Of "AMRIT MANTHAN"
Miss NALINI TARKHAD
Miss SHANTA APTE
& Messrs. SURESHBABU & CHANDRAMOHAN
Will PRESENT THEMSELVES ON THE STAGE
Note—Bookings for this show is open from to-day at the Theatre
K-R-I-S-H-N-A
(Dubash Theatre).

Telephone No. 22608. Post Box No. 611. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1612.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935

INSULT FLUNG BACK

By throwing out the Finance Member's motion to restore the salt duty to Re. 1-4 the Legislative Assembly virtually threw out the Finance Bill as recommended by the Viceroy. The Bill richly deserved the fate, and the Viceroy only sealed it by refusing to accept a single one of the amendments recommended by the Assembly. Mr. Bhulabhai aptly described this attitude as trampling upon public opinion. It should be remembered in this connection that, apart from the undeniable claim of the Congress to be the most representative body in the country, several amendments to the Finance Bill were moved by non-Congress parties and were adopted with the help of those very parties. The amendments, therefore, undeniably represented the country and the Government, by rejecting every one of them, has exposed to the world its naked autocracy, to quote a phrase used by the Finance Member himself. It was inevitable that the Assembly, so wantonly insulted, should have rejected the Viceroy's recommendation. The only pity is that certain members like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who admitted that Government had acted in a spirit of irresponsibility, betrayed their own poor sense of responsibility by remaining neutral when the Assembly's own verdict was being scrapped by Government.

No Defence

The Finance Member had little or no defence in support of Government's defiance of public opinion. Even the European members felt disappointed at Government's conduct. As regards the plea urged by the Viceroy that it was difficult to present a balanced budget by adopting the Assembly's recommendations, Mr. Bhulabhai rightly pointed out that the difficulty was of Government's own making. It was impossible for the Finance Member to answer Mr. Desai's question whether the Services could not stand for some time more a five per cent cut in their salaries when the fall in the level of prices was nearly fifty per cent. The truth of the matter is that Government seem to be in a vindictive mood. Indeed, the Finance Member admitted as much when he said that so long as the Opposition resorted to obstructive methods, "so long must Government resort to special powers conferred upon them by law." Pandit Vallabh Pant had good reason to remark that this admission let the cat out of the bag and that Government were moved more by political tactics than by financial considerations, as urged by the Viceroy. The worst critics of the Congress will have to admit that it has been very discriminating in resorting to obstructive tactics. But in rejecting all the recommendations of the Assembly, several of which were made by non-Congressmen as well as by Congressmen, Government have thrown discrimination to the winds.

Moderates' Duty

As the Finance Bill, as recommended by the Viceroy, has been rejected by the Assembly, it will become "law" as a matter of course under the travesty of parliamentary Government with which India is blessed. The Finance Member has warned the House that Government would continue to follow their present policy until the Opposition mends its ways. He said:

> When there is a change of heart, and we are satisfied that they (Opposition) are prepared to co-operate with us in the true interests of the people, then, sir, but only then, are we prepared to consider meeting their view to the maximum extent consistent with the discharge of our own responsibility."

The less Government speak of their responsibility, the better for all concerned. It is, indeed, an extraordinary sense of responsibility that induces them rather to restore the salaries of the Services than reduce ever so slightly the duty on salt. However, it is clear that the Finance Member is making an attempt to coerce into subservience at least a section, if not the whole of the Opposition. But we doubt if self-respecting members of the House would allow themselves to be overawed by Government. Sir Cowasji Jehangir himself very dolefully observed that the worst of all this was that Moderates like him, "who had stood by the Government loyally were deprived of every argument for continuing their present attitude." Mr. N. M. Joshi was moved to express the fear that doctrines of Signor Mussolini and Herr Adolf Hitler were taking possession of the mind of the Government. It is much to be hoped that the Moderates, both in the Assembly and outside it, now that they have seen the "naked autocracy" of the Government, will make common cause with their fellow-countrymen in replacing it with complete freedom.

Call Of The Detenus

To-day is the All-India Detenu Day, which is being celebrated all over the country under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party. And we strongly endorse the appeal of Mr. K. F. Nariman to Bombay to rally to the support of the families of detenus, and that, "not out of the sentiment of humiliating charity but as part of patriotic and moral duty." "Detention without trial or conviction is" as the President of the B.P.C.C. points out, "by itself a vicious principle, abhorred by all; the injustice and hardship is not only confined to the victims themselves, but also seriously affects their more innocent and admittedly harmless families and dependents." Another object of the Day is to demand that the detenus should either be released or legally tried. The demand deserves universal support because it is a challenge to the bureaucracy to vindicate rather than defy the first and fundamental principle of civilized jurisprudence. We earnestly hope Bombay's response to the appeal of the Socialist Party and the President of the B.P.C.C. will be worthy of the cause and of the reputation of the City for its generous patriotism.

A Praiseworthy Venture

There are already in this city two certified shops where articles of village production approved of by the All-India Village Industries' Association are available for sale. But Bombay is a vast city, and if the campaign inaugurated by the Association is to be effective, it is necessary that the products of village industries should be sold at hundreds of shops located in different residential areas. Girgaum is a typical middle class residential locality and the Gandhi Seva Sena could not have selected a more suitable centre for its village industries emporium than Sandhurst Road at its junction with Lamington Road. The sales depot was very appropriately thrown open to the public on the opening day of the National Week, for this week is symbolic of the spirit of service that should animate public workers in the coming year. This shop, which was opened without any fuss or demonstration, is indicative of the ideals of the movement for the regeneration of rural, social and economic life that has been inaugurated under Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration. Hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, hand-pounded and polished rice, hand-ground flour, village-made gur, hand-made paper and leather goods of rural manufacture—such as are on sale at the emporium—may not make a brave or inspiriting show by themselves. But the patronage of these articles and the organisation of their marketing that the Gandhi Seva Sena have undertaken to popularize, represent a drive for the linking up of the town-dweller with the peasant which is fraught with untold power and strength for the united India of the future. The venture has been embarked upon with the aim of bringing about a gradual revolution in Indian rural economy and as such, we are confident, it will meet with the fullest support of the public, and especially of the well-educated and public-spirited community in the surrounding residential areas of Girgaum and its environs.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Tenders

(By N. H. P.)

The great need for carefully perusing and considering the terms of forms of tender issued by local authorities, before signing and forwarding the same to the authorities, is emphasised by the following case in the Court at Malaya:—

In April 1931, the P. W. D. of the State of Selangor invited tenders for cartage and general transport. The paintiff's tender was accepted and he entered into a contract with the State. The tender was according to rate and not on quantities. During the first seven months of the year covered by the contract, indents were issued by the P. W. D. to the plaintiff and executed by him to the value of dollars 5,414.47, but during the remaining five months, all cartage work, for financial reasons, was carried out by the P. W. D. themselves, except for a small amount of work costing dollars 123.83 for which other contractors were employed. The plaintiff filed a suit claiming a sum of dollars 19,121.53, being the difference between the amount which he was paid in respect of the indents issued to him and the maximum amount of dollars 24,536, provided by the contract. The plaintiff's contention was that under the terms of the contract, the P. W. D. were under an obligation to issue indents to him up to the maximum sum specified in the contract, and that, until that sum had been reached, it was a breach of contract on the part of the Department either to perform any road transport work themselves or to employ any contractor, other than the plaintiff, to perform such work. Alternately, he claimed to be entitled to be paid for such cartage work as had been diverted from him, i.e., the work which admittedly had been carried out departmentally or through other contractors, and which, the plaintiff contended, should have been given to him, less expenses incurred in carrying out the work.

The defendants resisted both the above claims on the ground that the contract was unilateral, that it merely represented a continuing offer by the plaintiff which the defendants might accept by issuing indents, but which they were under no obligation to accept. They contended that under the terms of the contract, they were under no obligation to give the plaintiff any work at all and were at liberty to carry out the work themselves or to employ any other contractors to carry it out. The defendants' contentions were accepted and judgment was entered for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed, but the appeal also failed.

The Interest Of A Child

The curtain has not yet fallen on the following story which is full of human interest. Jean, when three weeks old, was placed by her mother Mrs. Mac Lean (who was a qualified nurse and midwife and had to proceed to Egypt for service) with Mrs. Hinckes, the proprietress of a home and school for children. Mrs. Mac Lean paid £65 a year for Jean's maintenance till August 1930. She was then unable to continue the payments, but Mrs. Hinckes, having grown fond of Jean, did not wish to part with her, and kept her without payment till August 1931, when Mrs. Mac Lean resumed payments at the rate of £48 a year till 1933, when, owing to illness they again ceased. Mrs. Hinckes desired to keep Jean altogether, but Mrs. Mac Lean refused to consent to that. Mrs. Hinckes applied for an adoption order, to which Mrs. Mac Lean refused to consent. Mrs. Mac Lean applied for a writ of "habeas corpus". Mr. Justice Atkinson saw the child, now eleven years old, and the adult parties privately. His Lordship in refusing to make the order, said that the child was obviously frightened of her mother and had no affection for her. He directed the child to remain with Mrs. Hinckes, but to spend her holidays with her mother, which she had done before.

Mrs. Mac Lean appealed. The

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Possibility Of Establishing Real Russo-British Entente

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 30.
(By Air Mail.)

The week began with a suppressed anxiety over the European situation in view of the momentous meeting between the two British Ministers, Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden, and Herr Hitler, the Dictator of Germany. In certain quarters high hopes of reaching an understanding with Germany were raised but they were merely momentary since Sir John Simon declared in the House of Commons on his return that there was considerable divergence between the views of Great Britain and Germany over the European situation. The striking contrast between the tone of Hitler during his talks with Sir John Simon at Berlin and that used by the representative of the U.S.S.R. in his speech to Mr. Anthony Eden subsequently on Thursday and Friday is bound to impress itself very forcibly upon all those who are striving for peace.

Threat Of Alliance

At Berlin we noticed Nazi Germany engaged in beating the war drum and deliberately outlining a policy calculated to plunge the world headlong into a new war catastrophe. At Moscow, however, we witnessed the exact opposite. There we are given a demonstration of how the efforts of the Soviet Government are devoted towards placing every barrier in the way of the war-makers and vigorously striving to do all that is possible to reinforce and strengthen the struggle for world peace.

The result of the two conversations in the capitals of Germany and Russia respectively is that by the stubborn attitude adopted by Herr Hitler, British Ministers are now in a pessimistic mood. It is of no use disguising the fact that the outlook is much darker now that Herr Hitler's position has been examined. Germany has made it perfectly clear that she is not interested in the "General Settlement" for Europe outlined in the Anglo-French proposals. Thus the spirit and attitude of Hitler is taken as that of the Germany of 1914. On the other hand, an Anglo-Soviet understanding on all Asiatic problems affecting the two nations is a possible outcome of the present talks in Moscow between Mr. Eden and Stalin and his comrades. Hitler's "stone-wall attitude" against any Eastern Security Pact is viewed with concern in Russia, and is turning all Parties in Great Britain to a realisation that a strong bond with the League of Nations is the best safeguard for peace.

Memel

In the meantime, Memel, one of the key points in Hitler's new campaign of "development," has been very carefully nursed into the daylight just at the crucial moment of the sentencing in Memel of the majority of the 126 Nazis charged with plotting an armed rising against the State. The trial began months ago. The sentences were due to have been pronounced a number of weeks back. They were, however, continuously postponed. Memel is the small wedge of country between Lithuania and the north of East Prussia. Since 1924 it has been an "autonomous" country under the sovereignty of Lithuania. Since 1926, it may be remembered it has been, like Lithuania, under martial law. Germany wants Memel. She is doing everything in her power to get Memel, and the racial situation is similar to that of the Saar. It is, no doubt, the first move towards the drive for the claiming of the Ukraine.

Strange Pairings

However, the effects of the arms crisis are not confined to London, Paris and Berlin. They spread to every part of Europe and are leading to some strange pairings. Only a couple of weeks ago the press of Yugoslavia was attacking Italy as the disturber of Balkan peace for its sympathy with the Venizelos coup. And ever since 1918 Italy's desire to control the Adriatic has been a cause of bitter hostility. To-day the fear of Hitler is over the Little Entente and Italy is beginning to wonder if her revisionist idea may not produce strange and unwelcome results. The effect has been, first, a hurried Little Entente conference, and second, a startling declaration of

(Continued on page 4)

Frankly Speaking

GERMAN WOMEN'S TRAGEDY

The tragedy of the death of two German women, Doctor Dora and Frau Matila Warum, in a London flat has created a sensation and uneasiness throughout Europe and particularly among the German refugees in different countries. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who knew them well, thinks that the tragedy is a "deep mystery." The Police, on the other hand, believed at first that they committed suicide because, not having received the renewal of their permits to stay in London they were afraid of being compelled to return to Germany. Now their theory is that they were disappointed with life and that the deaths had no political significance. Let us hope the police are right. But it is a little curious that two well-to-do women, with deep and active intellectual interests and pre-occupied with the problem of the detention in Germany of Berthold Jacob, should, in the midst of their preoccupations, suddenly feel so disappointed with life as to decide to quit it forthwith.

ITALY'S "FEARS."

Italy has let it be known that Signor Mussolini's declaration of her armed strength was prompted as much by fear of Germany as by the fear of incidents in Abyssinia. So far as the latter fear is concerned, Signor Mussolini's "declaration" is an eloquent testimony to his contemptuous feelings towards the League of Nations. As to the former Italy is undoubtedly afraid of Germany because of her possible influence to the detriment of Austria's independence or rather Austria's dependance on Italy. But these two fears do not exhaust the reasons for Il Duce's swash-bucking. He is out to establish Italy as the equal of France in influence and position, military and otherwise. He is also convinced that a war will bring substantial advantages to Italy. He, therefore, takes every opportunity not only of strengthening Italy's armed forces but also of inciting his people to military patriotism.

BAN ON A.I.T.U.C.

We hope the Assembly will pass to-day's adjournment motion with a thumping majority, for the authorities do deserve to be severely answered on the ban on the Session of the All-India Trades Union Congress that was to be held at Calcutta. The All-India Trades' Union Congress cannot be bracketted with Communist organisations that have been banned on the un-British plea of being subversive in theory. The A.I.T.U.C. is an organisation of Trades' Union from all over the country irrespective of political preferences. What then does this ban by the Government of Bengal amount to if not to an open abuse of powers and a crusade against Trade Unionism except of the kind which humbly kow-tows to officialdom?

PAMPERING THE SERVICES

The India Bill is so obnoxious, so inimical to the interests of India, that we do not care who kills it, if only it is killed. We certainly wish that Mr. Winston Churchill's repeated appeals, warnings and threats could persuade the Government to withdraw the Bill, though our reasons for the wish are diametrically opposed to his. But his latest defeat in the Commons only confirms the general belief that the infliction of the Bill on this country is only a question of time. Only, we should not be surprised if the Bill is passed in a worse form than it is. Most reactionary as are the provisions in it regarding the Services, the attitude of Sir Samuel Hoare towards the latest representations to him on this subject only a few days ago shows that he is prepared to go further in pampering the superior Services. According to his own admission, he has already promised "certain amendments to the Bill to supplement the provisions already contained for the protection of the members of the Services." If Mr. Churchill's real motive in his attack on the Bill is to make it more reactionary than it is, he is winning all along the line.

UNJUSTIFIABLE

Government's refusal to allow Raja Mahendra Pratap to visit India because of his activities during the war is most unjustifiable. We agree with Mr. Sri Prakash that the situation has so completely changed that there is no justification for a continued ban. Secondly, many people were supposed to be guilty of anti-British conduct during the war and were punished for it by externment, imprisonment and internment. But they were not pursued with punishment for their alleged activities indefinitely.

LATE PROF. ABHYANKAR

By the sudden and untimely death of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, India loses a powerful champion of the cause of the States' people. For years past Prof. Abhyankar specialised in this sphere of national service and soon came to be recognised as an expert on the subject. He has written a number of books on Indian States with special reference to the States people's rights and a much larger number of articles on the same subject in the Press, we ourselves having published several of them. There was hardly an important conference of States' people in which he did not take a prominent part. And he has been one of the props of the All-India States' People's Conference ever since it was inaugurated. Nothing will give more peace to his soul than persistently carrying on the agitation for the States' people till the goal of responsible Government in the States is reached.

-PRESS VIEWS-

A. I. V. I. A.

Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, organising Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association did well to explain at Patna that the watchword of the Association was progress and improvement of village Industries. He denied that the Association stood for primitive ways of life or held out an ascetic ideal. There was no objection to supply the villagers cheap power in the form of electricity if it could be manufactured from natural forces and each peasant or artisan could have electric driven machinery for his own production. The Association, however, would guard against the centralisation of production creeping in with the introduction of power. The Association is doing all it can to make each individual producer an entity in himself and to prevent his being merged into a gang of galley-slaves. The moment one individual seeks to profit by the labours of another, violence appears on the scene; it is immaterial whether the violence is practised by the State or individual Capitalists. The maxim underlying the activities of the A.I.V.I.A. is that no man's loss shall be another man's gain. And if each man is to retain the product of his labour, the logical conclusion forces us to adopt decentralisation of industry. It is gross misrepresentation of the A.I.V.I.A. to say that it advocates primitive life.—"Harijan."

BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN DELHI

Karachi Firing Echo

—Headlines in a Contemporary.

As far-reaching as that. But, by the way, the description is not fair to His Excellency. In fact, our contemporary must immediately publish a respectful apology to the Governor.

* * * *

"Mr. Nariman is a man with a personality and a strong sense of duty towards the poor classes."—Bori Bundar.

That is to say, Mr. Nariman is an impressive, "full-blooded Congressman" as the paper itself would say.

* * * *

There was an unexpected shower of rain at the start of the Congress leaders' procession in Lahore. But, "the rain holding off, the procession passed the principal streets and bazars ....."

We are shocked. Even the elements defiantly assisting and encouraging Congress and that, too, in Sir Henry Craik's own Province! The Indian Home Member—we mean the Home Member of India—must take immediate preventive and precautionary measures.

* * * *

LONDON, April 4.

The Prince of Wales has himself given £2,500 to King George's Jubilee Trust Thank Offering Fund to be devoted to the welfare of the country's youth.—B. O. W.

There seems to be some mistake in the message. His Royal Highness must certainly have earmarked a substantial proportion of it for illuminations and, for sweets to the country's youth. If not, Doctor S. P. Mehta and Mr. A. P. Sabavalla ought to send a cable, as a matter of Imperial duty, drawing the attention of His Royal Highness to the everlasting psychological effects of illuminations and sweetmeats.

* * * *

Thunderstorm In Frontier

—Headline.

But His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed visit is private, isn't it?

* * * *

In his opinion, declares Captain Anthony Eden, British Foreign policy should be frank, firm and stalwart in the pursuit of the League's objective of organising a collective peace system.

We hope the suggestion will be accepted at least now by Sir John Simon, Captain Eden, MacDonald, etc.

* * * *

"Mr MacDonald has not yet decided whether to go." This report is in particular reference to the Stresa Conference.

The general position as regards Mr. MacDonald is, of course, that he has not yet decided whether to go.

* * * *

For the 12th time in succession Cambridge have won the Boat Race against Oxford.

Oxford should derive heartening consolation from the thought that the turn of fortune is now quite near—after the 13th win.

* * * *

CHRISTIANS CLASSIFIED AS DEPRESSED CLASSES?

No Truth In Duchess Of Atholl's Allegation

—Headlines.

Good. But every true Christian in the world to-day—Christ himself if he came—would confess to being undeniably depressed.

* * * *

"The free nations of the world consider no sacrifice too great to vindicate the honour of their "National Flag" says Mrs. Naidu. This is true.

But we do hope that on the eve of his departure on a well-deserved holiday, Mr. R. D. Bell will extend his Christian charity to Mrs. Naidu and forgive her for the suggestive contrast.

* * * *

Addressing the Punjab youth Mrs. Naidu appealed to them to infuse life into the villages for which a way has been shown by Mahatma Gandhi.

We endorse the appeal. And they must be quick about it. The way shown by Mahatma Gandhi has been seen by India's Griggs, Craiks, Bobbilis etc., etc. And what with their enthusiasm and their determination to make, along with a whole host of minor Griggs, Craiks and Bobbilis, a rush for it, there is every likelihood of the way being blocked.

* * * *

Wife: "Must you spend every night at the club? Why not come for a little walk with me sometimes?" Husband: "What? Do you expect me to take up this new-fangled sport at my age?"

BARODA OVERHAULS TENANCY ACT

Landlords Can Dispossess For Self-Cultivation

MEAGRE PROTECTION TO RYOTS

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, April 7.

The Government of Baroda has published an amendment thoroughly overhauling the Rent Regulation Act of 1934, in order to remove the misunderstanding created with regard to its aims and objects and to give effect to certain important suggestions received from the public. The announcement also authorises the Naib Suba to revise the decisions made and to proceed to restore possession of land to party dispossessed contrary to the provision of the Amended Act during the period intervening between the publication of the Act and its amendment.

The Act is at present brought into force in the "Raniparaj" areas in the Navsari district only.

SEEDS OF DISSENTION.

In a special note appended to the Amendment Act, defining the aims and objects of the measure, the Government point out that in the Baroda State where the "Ryotwari" tenure prevails, which recognises every proprietor of land as an owner dealing directly with the state, the rights of the tenants and their landlords have not been well defined. With economical and social conditions especially in the rural areas, undergoing rapid change, much of the land which at one time was held by the cultivators themselves has passed into the hands of the Sahukar, landlords and other well-to-do classes, and the cultivators reduced to mere tenants at will, having no permanent occupancy rights.

The result has been that seeds of dissensions were sown among the rural population which has brought into its wake class hatred, animosity, disputes and litigations and the complete disruption of the harmonious relations existing between these important sections of the village community.

APPLIES TO RANIPARAJ.

The note states that the problem became all the more acute in the backwards tracts of the State like "Raniparaj," etc. primarily due to the economic exploitation of ignorant tenants by their landlords in a number of ways as to reduce them to a state of abject penury and indebtedness. To remedy this state of affairs, the Baroda Government with the sanction of the Maharaja Saheb enacted the Rent Regulation Act and brought it into force in the first instance in the Raniparaj areas in the Navsari district. It enabled a tenant to get a 'fair rent' fixed by a revenue officer of the state and to allow him to continue in his holding so long as he paid the rent. One of the principal aims of the measure was to re-establish the cordial relations at one time existing between the two sections.

LANDLORDS GET BUSY.

Unfortunately, however, the enactment failed to achieve the latter object; the special officer appointed by the Government being flooded with a mass of applications by the tenants on the one side for the fixing of rents and other cognate matters and by the landlord on the other to obtain possession of land and of settlement of their debts, including arrears of rent, etc. A strong agitation was set on foot in consequence by the landlords to get their grievances redressed especially with regard to the recognition of their rights of property and its transfer at will and an assurance of a regular payment of annual rent by the tenants, etc., resulted in the enactment being revised in some of its important provisions.

WHAT NEW ACT DOES.

The Amended Act, it is stated, modifies the provisions of the original Act in five important aspects:—(1) By defining the occasions for the dispossession and resotration of land; (2) ensuring regularity of payment of annual rent as an essential condition for continuity of contract; (3) giving due consideration to past engagements and obligations as well as responsibilities and payment of rent of land due; (4) providing for execution of decrees passed by the Civil courts in respect of previous arrears of rent; and (5) also for payment of compensation for standing crops as well as of any damage done to the property in the event of transfer of holdings from one party to another.

The tenants are granted relief in so far that they are saved from ejection from their holdings as long as they abided by the terms of the contract while the landlords are assured of the regular payment of the rent of land, recognition of their rights of ownership.

WHO IS A TENANT

The definition of the tenant is changed by limiting it to persons residing in the notified areas and cultivating land therein continuously for a period of not less than five years before the Act came into force, and including in the meaning of the term the widow and the direct lineal ancestors and male descendants of such persons. In the same way the term 'landlord would also include his predecessor-in-title and his legal representatives.

WIDE RIGHTS FOR LAND LORD

A landlord has been given the right to get possession of his land either in full or in part held by a tenant for bonafide cultivation by himself, provided he resides in the same village in which the land is situated. The period of non-payment of rent on the part of any tenant to make himself liable for ejection is also reduced from 2 years to one year and the tenant required to remit the amount at the dates prescribed in the Act. In all cases of ejectment it is however distinctly laid down that one month's previous notice should be given and that the Naib Suba may refuse to grant the application for dispossession on the score of non-payment if the tenant produces the rent before the application is disposed of or submits reasonable grounds other than his default for non-payment within the prescribed period. The application for getting possession of land for cultivation purposes by landlord should be made in the month of march and the tenant compensated for standing crops if any to be determined by the Naib Suba at the time of the ejectment.

SAFEGUARDS FOR OWNER'S DUES

Another important provision made to safeguard previous dues of owners lays down that the Naib Suba shall, on the application of landlord to be made within three months after the Act is made applicable or uptill May 31, 1935, order the tenant to pay the amount of rent accrued or the damages caused during three years preceding the Act either in full or by instalments. A similar provision has also been made for contingencies arising after the Act is brought into force but the time for submitting application for the purpose has been limited to three years, calculated, in case of recovery of arrears of rent, from the date prescribed for payment of last instalment due, and in latter case from the date the damage is caused.

TENANT'S CHOICE

If the tenant however wishes to relinquish any of his holding it is provided that he should do so before May 1 in any year, furnish a month's previous notice in writing to his landlord, and pay all arreas of rent under pain of being held liable for payment of damages if he fails to comply with any of these conditions.

APPEAL AGAINST EJECTION

On the other hand the interest of the tenants is protected by two important provisions in the Amendment dealing with the occasions when a tenant can demand restoration of the land from which he is ejected. If this is done under the orders of the Naib Suba on the demand of the landlord for self-cultivation the necessary conditions are that the landlord fails to cultivate the land himself during the three years following and that the tenant is in a position to till the the same as well as to pay the cost of standing crops if any on the land at the time of such restoration. But if the ejection is arbitrary, a tenant has merely to apply within one month of the occurrence to the Naib Suba, who would proceed to restore possession of the land to the tenant, provided that he is satisfied that the tenant has not been guilty of any of the acts prescribed in the Act justifying such an ejection.

ONLY CHECK ON NAIB SUBA

Although the Naib Suba continues to be the sole authority for the administration of the Act, no civil courts having jurisdiction to hear cases following within the purview of the Act, two specific provisions have been added making it incumbent upon the Naib Suba to execute decrees for ejection passed by the civil courts before the Act was enforced ano also to refer to the Legal Remembrancer all applications requiring further elucidation of a law point when applied for by any of the party to the dispute, before any decision is announced, as no appeal is provided over the orders of the Naib Suba.

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RAJEN BABU LAID UP

UNABLE TO GO TO AMRITSAR

LAHORE, April 7

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who has come here in connection with the Political Conference has developed fever, accompanied by his old asthma complaint, mainly due to the exposure to rain on the day of his arrival, when he was taken in a procession in a heavy downpour. This morning, the temperature was 100 degrees. The doctor advised complete rest, and he remained in bed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Dr. Khansahib and Lala Shamlal, M.L.A.'s arrived here this morning and were taken in a procession. Later, they joined the conference session when a number of resolutions were passed bearing on Congress work in the province.

On the advice of doctors, Babu Rajendra Prasad has been compelled to cancel all engagements for to-day. Consequently, he is unable to go to Amritsar, where he was to have received an address of welcome.

LYALLPUR TO GIVE ADDRESS.

Meanwhile, a telephonic message has been received from Lyallpur that the Lyallpur Municipal Committee had decided, with one dissentient, to present an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad when he visits Lyallpur to-morrow. Of course the visit now is dependent on his recovering sufficiently to undertake the journey.—A.P.

GANDHI SEVA SEN[A] Depot

Village Industries Opened

As announced by the Gandhi Seva Sena their village industries depot was opened to the public on Saturday. It is located in Nair Building, Sandhurst Road near the terminus for the Sandhurst Road tramway service. Housed in a commodious, well-ventilated show room, with a store room at the back, the depot sets a new standard in shop keeping. The show-room is attractively decorated, with a beautiful painting by Syt. Manishi Dey of a peasant woman plying the charka to arrest the attention of the customer. Outside there are exhibited the posters, one of the good times when the hand processing of local products provided ample employment in rural areas and the other of the present plight of the unemployed crowding our towns and cities. The depot is well stocked with the various articles that are sought to be popularized by the All-India Village Industries Association first grade "gur" from Kolhapur, pure honey from the south, unpolished rice, hand ground flour, unadulterated ghee and "ghani"-pressed oil. In addition there are mats from Bihar side, and hand made paper from Daulatabad. The main attraction, however, is the stock of khaddar available. There are Saris from Sarit produced under the directions of the Maharashtra Charka Sangha, beautiful fabrics from Andhra, carpets and bed-sheets from the Punjab, hammocks from Meerut, as well as hand bags and skipping ropes for women and girls. The sales emporium of the Gandhi Seva Sena formerly located at the Indian Women's Unity Club has now shifted to this depot and contains charming designs for curtains, excellent carpets and prints, and embroidered and home sewn articles for daily use such as table cloths, handkerchiefs, vanity bags and the like. The women volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena are in attendence and judged by the on rush of Customers, on the first day. The depot seems to meet a much felt want in the locality.

TO ATTACK THE HIMALAYAS

Jean Escarra Hopes To Get Govt. Of India's Permission

PARIS, April 6.

An attack on the unscaled heights of Makalu has been projected by the French Himalayan Expedition under the 50-year old climber Jean Escarra who has already obtained permission for it from the Tibetan and Chinese Governments and hopes to get Government of India's permission.

Escarra interviewed by Reuter said he had been working on aerial photographs of Houston Expedition and thinks the ascension of Makalu may be accomplished up the northern saddle if that can be reached. He expects Expedition would try the ascent from the Tibetan side but will be grateful for the permission to descend in Nepal The Expedition consists of about 16 experts aged between 25 and 30 chosen after severe medical tests.

Escarra like Ruttledge on the next Everest attempt will leave the actual ascent at the top to younger men. He thinks the Ruttledge expedition, given 24 hours fine weather, will conquer Everest this time.—Reuter.

TWO LAKHS FOR JUBILEE

Congress Party Will Follow Working Committee Lead

NEW DELHI, April 7.

It is reliably understood that Congress will not contest the candidature of Pandit Malaviya should he so desire to enter Assembly and get nominated for the bye-election from Benares and Gorakhpur division constituency recently vacated by Munshi Ishwar Saran. Congressmen hold that this suggestion really serves a double purpose in that it provides the opportunity for Malaviya to enter the Assembly if he so wishes and will also obviate any disturbance in the seat which the Congress party stresses, as highly undesirable.

WORKING COMMITTEE LEAD.

A meeting of the Congress Party members of the Assembly met at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's residence this morning and discussed the course of action to be followed on the demand for two lakhs of rupees supplementary grant to be moved by Sir James Grigg to-morrow in the Assembly to defray charges in connection with the King's Silver Jubilee celebrations. It is understood that various view-points were expressed on the matter and finally it was agreed that the Congress Party should follow the Congress mandate which has been expressed in the Congress Working Committee's resolution passed at its January meeting, namely, abstention from the celebrations arranged in connection with the Jubilee.

DESERTED APPEARANCE

Though the Assembly has not yet been adjourned 'sine die' New Delhi puts on deserted appearance. Several members of the Assembly left yesterday and some to-day and more are leaving to-morrow. Though the official date for the Simla exodus is 17th instant the move up to Simla of the first batch of the Secretariat staff has already commenced.

The Council of State meets to-morrow morning when after questions the Secretary will lay the certified Finance Bill and other bills passed yesterday by the Assembly. It is understood that the President will suspend Standing Orders so that the Council will sit on Tuesday and subsequent days and dispose of the Finance and other bills before Moharrum holidays commencing 12th.—A.P.

DHRANGADHRA'S RECEPTION TO MOHANLAL PITAMBER

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN, (By Mail).

At Dhrangadhra to-day a great reception was accorded to Mohanlal Pitamber by the citizens, on his entry into the town after a 23 years, self-imposed exile for their welfare. The reception on the Railway Station was silently gone through, consistently with the wishes of Mohanlal. Crowds mustered strong at Mohanlal's house at 1 p.m. and did not disperse till 8 in the evening.

The Secretary of the Subscription Committee, Patiala writes:

The donation towards Their Majestys' Silver Jubilee Fund" up to 28-3-35 is as under:—Subscription up to 1-12-91 (14-3-35) Rs. 57,355-8-0, and subscription during the period from 2-12-91 (15-3-35) to (15-12-91 (28-3-35) Rs. 693-1-0 making a total of Rs. 58,048-9-0.

NEW GERMAN AIR PLANS

Ministry Has Biggest Single Public Building In Berlin

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, April 6.

Plans of the new German Air Ministry published for the first time to-day reveal that new building begun in January to be completed by next Spring will be of a vast structure occupying a six-acre bloc with 270 yard frontage in Wilhelmstrasse.

It will be easily the biggest Ministry and one of the biggest single public buildings in Berlin.

BRITAIN AND STRESA CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 6.

Capt. Eden will review the results of his tour during the week end and report on Monday to the full meeting of the Cabinet which will then be in a position to decide the BrBritish course as the Stresa Conference.

Conversations are proceeding in London between the representatives of the Governments concerned with regard to the agenda.

It is almost certain that talks at Stresa will begin with the British report on the result of visits to European capitals. Mr. MacDonald has not yet decided whether to go. The names of the British representatives will be announced in the House of Commons on Monday.—Reuter.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF INSPECTOR

Judgment Reserved

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 6.

The judgment which was to be delivered to-day by Mr. P. K. Kharkar, now Resident Magistrate at Borsad, is postponed till April 15 next in the case in which Udaram Bulchand Chhablani travelling ticket inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, is charged by the Kalyan police with negligence in not pulling the alarm chain of the Down Nagpur Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who fell out of the compartment, was run over and killed by an Up-train near Parsik tunnel beyond Thana on the night of April 6, 1933.

ALLEGED MURDER OF AGRI YOUTH

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 6.

News has reached here of an alleged murder of an Agri youth by his casteman at a village about seven miles from Kalyan in the small hours of this morning. The murderer, who is now reported missing from the village is said to have battered to death the head of his victim with a stone. Kalyan Taluka police are investigating.

Judgment Postponed In Rape Charge Case

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 6.

Prosecution witnesses were further cross-examined by Mr. W. A. Rege, the defence Pleader, before Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, to-day, when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Balkrishna Govind Chawan, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Thana Municipality, stands charged with having outraged the modesty of a fisher girl Hiri Janu, aged 14, on the morning of January 9 last in a public place at Thana.

The hearing was adjourned to April 9, when the investigating officer and two other witnesses will be examined.

AIR MAIL LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI, April 7.

The Airmail for Croydon left at 9|20 this morning. The airmail from Croydon arrived here at 1|30 this afternoon and left for Singapore at 4-30 p.m. The airmail for Lahore left at 4|50 p.m.

The airmail for Croydon which left Karachi on 31st March arrived London on 6th April being one day behind schedule.—A.P.

Karachi.—Seth Doongarsi Shamji Joshi made a handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 to the local Gujarati Mahila Vidyalaya.

WATCHDOG OF INDIA'S KISMET SLEEPING!

Mrs. Naidu's Appeal To Punjab To Give Lead To Nation Again

APPEAL TO YOUTH TO FOLLOW MAHATMA IN RURAL UPLIFT WORK

LAHORE, April 6.

The Twentieth Punjab Political Conference held in connection with the National Week commenced at Bradlaugh Hall this evening under the Presidentship of Mrs. Naidu.

Prominent among those present were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit K. Santanam and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. After Lala Dunichand of Lahore, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates Mrs. Naidu delivered a most stirring address in fluent Urdu. She said it saddened her heart to see such poor attendance (barely 500 present) contrasted with dense crowds who flocked to the banks of the Ravi to hear Pandit Jawaharlal raise the cry of Swaraj not many years ago.

KINDLED NATIONAL LIFE

The Congress was still lively in Bombay, Madras, Bihar, U.P. Central Provinces, etc., but the Durwan of India, the watchdog of India's Kismet, was sleeping. It was here, she said, that Punjab's martyrs kindled the national life anew 16 years ago, but now it seemed as though fear had chilled their souls or selfishness damped their ardour. She said it was Punjab with its many races who had given attributes of nationhood to India and had also given lead to India to raise her head among free nations. but to-day when Sikhs were acting as anything but the brave people they were, and Hindus were wrangling like the meanest Banias for a seat here and a seat there, they presented a spectacle which filled every Indian heart with shame.

APPEAL TO YOUTH

She concluded with an appeal to the youth of the Punjab to regain their life even as Savitri had regained the life of her husband by sheer soul force and infuse that life in the villages for which a way had been shown by Mahatma Gandhi.

Messages wishing the Conference success were sent by Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr Nariman, Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, Sardar Vallabhbhi Patel and Mr. Abul Kalam Azad.

Gandhiji sent the following message: "No message to political Conference."—A. P.

FRENCH MARKET CRISIS AVERTED

No Deluge Of Cheap Belgian Goods

PARIS, April 6.

The threatened deluge of the French market by competitive Belgian goods cheapened in terms of French francs owing to devaluation of Belga has been averted.

An agreement was signed this afternoon between the two countries after negotiations conducted in a most cordial spirit.

The agreement provides that Belgium shall only authorise exports to France which, unless otherwise justified are priced no lower than they would have been without the devaluation of Belga, also there should be no reduction of French exports to Belgium.

It is also understood that Belgian exports to France shall be quoted in French francs.—Reuter.

BHILS IN GRIP OF FAMINE

Eat Lily Flower Root For Want Of Food

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, (By Mail).

The Dharamshala attached to the Freelandganj Hindu Temple which is open to all Hindus without any distinction of caste and creed has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,500, generously donated by Seth Tulsidas and Tricumdas of the well-known Khatau family of Bombay, and its opening ceremony will be performed on Friday 12th instant.

It seems that starvation has begun in the Bhil peasantry and hordes of them go to the Village tank nearby dig out roots of Lily flowers and either sell them or use them for their meals.

SEC. 144 IN U. P. VILLAGE

Tazias Banned Due To Fear Of Breach Of Peace

ALLAHABAD, April 7

Apprehension of breach of peace in village Saidabad of Tahsil Handia in connection with the Moharram celebrations is reported to be the cause of a prohibitory order issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Handia under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to all the Taziadars taking out Tazias in Saidabad.

The Magistrate has prohibited the placing of the Tazia, beating of drums and distribution of food in the prescribed area, between April 6, and April 17.—United Press.

Malaviya & Assembly

C. P. Board Still Stands By Its Pledge

NEW DELHI, April 6.

It is understood that Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, has written to Pandit Malaviya to the effect that if the latter chooses to stand for the bye-election to the Assembly from Mr. Iswarsaran's constituency the Parliamentary Board would not contest the seat. This means that the Board still stands by its pledge to find a seat for Pandit Malaviya.

As regards the suggestion by the Nationalist Party that Mr. Griprakash should resign to enable Pt. Malaviya to come from the Jhansi-Allahabad constituency, it is held here that Mr. Sri Prakash has no freedom in the matter, as the ultimate decision lies in the hands of the Parliamentary Board, which is stated to have given no undertaking as to the particular constituency from which Pandit Malaviya should be returned.—United Press.

Dr. Weir Appointed Professor Of Law

ALLAHABAD, April 7

The Executive Council of the Allahabad University passed a resolution appointing Dr. Weir recently retired Member of Public Service Commission as Professor of Law.—United Press.

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN:

ONE WASTE PLANT consisting of:—

9 Breaker cards 41" x 30"
1 Roller grinder for same
7 Finisher cards 40" x 30"
1 Roller grinder for same
1 Derby Doubler 46 ends, making 23" laps
3 Condenser Mules of 494 spindles each 2" gauge

May be seen running at the KOHINOOR MILLS, Dadar, by request to Mill Manager.

Truth About Excise Policy

GOVT. NOT FOLLOWING POLICY LEADING TO PROHIBITION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The discussion in the Council Session on the cut motion in Excise grant in Bombay revealed new and interesting facts.

The Excise Committee made a Report in 1923 recommending total prohibition and suggested certain measures to replace the loss of Revenue by introducing total prohibition. In 1925 there was a Resolution by the Bombay Government inculcating definite measures to introduce effective steps to reach the goal of prohibition. But the years that followed show no genuine attempt of reaching the goal.

Minister in charge of the ...blic while answering the cri... said that the ration of 1928 ...ct been increased and that ..., step towards the goal of ...bition. The terms of the Re...on being (1) to reduce the number of shops (2) not to open new shops (3) to reduce the consumption of liquor, none of the above terms has been respected. On the contrary during the last two years 744 shops have been newly opened. This is justified by the argument that there was large sale, importation and manufacture of illicit liquor and to fight this, these new shops have been opened. The Government had no figures as regards the sale of illicit liquor prior to the opening of these new shops nor could they show how far illicit sale of liquor is mitigated by these new shops. The Excise Report of 1932-33 makes mention of the fact that "because the price of licit liquor is very high, the sale of illicit liquor is rampant." This statement defeats the purpose of new shops and it stands condemned.

The depression of trade all round and the industrial area being much affected by it the consumption of liquor in such area is much reduced. For instance Bom..., which sold 500,000 of gallons ... in 1928 showed only 300,000 gallons in 1934. Despite this reduction in the industrial area, the total consumption in the Presidency remains the same. Is this a step towards prohibition? This policy of prohibition has forced Government to remove the unsold liquor from industrial area to rural area by opening new shops. The additional evils are on account of high price of licit liquor, the devotees are quenching their thirst by injurious stuffs such as methylated spirits, illicit liquor and toddy mixed with injurious drugs.

This opens a new issue to question the truth of the statement "maximum of revenue and minimum of consumption is the declared policy of the Bombay Government towards the goal of prohibition." Even if country liquor alone was in the market, the same ration of 1928 should continue despite depression does not bring credit to the Government. But to add to it when sale of methylated spirit, illicit liquor and high sale of toddy besides large sale of foreign liquor, all told, the consumption of intoxicant drinks mount up to unimaginable figure. Still the Government boldly says that their attempts are towards the goal of prohibition.

To add injury to insult the Report of 1932-33 mentions that "Even the partial prohibition should be done away with." This defaces the recommendations of the committee of 1921 and nullifies the Resolution of 1925. Is it consistent with representative government? Should not Government respect the recommendations of a responsible committee and the secret resolution?

The whole trend of events show that Government is neither following the policy of prohibition nor do they offer fair opportunities to honest tradesmen.

The officer who is responsible for such tangle seems to be the Commissioner of Excise.—Yours, etc.,

LACERATED.

A Cowardly Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Two European gentlemen yesterday related to me an incident which caused them much indignation, and it would appear that many other Europeans ladies and gentlemen who saw it, were also very indignant about it. They told me that a few days ago in one of Bombay's big restaurants, a number of people was seated when suddenly "God Save" was played. All, save a Hindu gentleman and his wife, stood up. This enraged a European who came out slapped the Hindu lady and threw the content of the glass in her face. (Please note that this most loyal and chivalrous man assaulted the lady and not her husband)! It would appear that many present there strongly protested against this cowardly act and the general impression created was that the man was drunk. There may be a legal development to this incident.

Apart from the fact that nowadays the playing of the "Anthem" has become a regular nuisance—They serve one this everywhere, at the slightest provocation, such as in cinemas, restaurants, bandstands, racecourses, petty entertainments, etc.—many people without meaning the slightest disrespect to His Majesty, the King, do not stand up when this hymn is played. The reason is simply that many like myself do not believe in that prayer. (Three years ago, it was played three times in five minutes at the Calcutta races. Once for the Viceroy when he came in State, second for the Governor of Bengal when he also arrived in State and the third time for another worthy who arrived. I think he was the Commander in Chief of Nepal)!

As already stated, many felt that they should not join in a prayer in which they do not believe. Millions may believe and they have a perfect right to their belief, that there is a God in the wide Universe who saves Kings presidents, dictators and others. But there are also many who do not believe this and for them to join in such a prayer is pure hypocrisy.

People who resort to violence when others do not act lige themselves are dangerous intolerant individuals. It is to be hoped that such incidents will not be repeated here though some Australians who were recently in Bombay assured me that in Bombay Cinema some soldiers interfered with them because they did not stand up when the Anthem was played.—Yours, etc.

FREE WILL.

April 5.

Flouting Public Opinion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the sitting of the new Assembly began the Government have sustained defeat after defeat. Inspite of all these crushing defeats indicating the right and just cause for which the elected members are fighting and have thus proved their capacity, efficiency, and popularity, the mighty Government has not so far shown a sign of wisdom in accepting any of the verdicts of the Assembly. When the Government neither thinks seriously of the everyday happening in the Assembly nor cares for public opinion, which is expressed by the members of the Assembly on the very floor of the Assembly why should the Assembly be not adjourned 'sine die'. We do not want an Assembly which acts as a debating society.—Yours, etc.

N. R. PURANDARE.

Develop India's Air Defence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Professor asked one of his bright students some years ago and before the Great War, what, he would like to be, a 'contented pig' or a 'discontented philosopher' "a contented pig Sir" was the ready reply. Much time has passed since and to-day we are all discontented philosophers. The European war of 1914 has taught us a lesson and now we all have learnt that an Indian soldier is equally brave and daring as any trained European soldier from the west. If Mr Tottenham and his Chief were to look a little further into the claims advanced by ardent politicians who wish to see Indianisation of the army within the British Empire and under their guidance, they would see the the justice of it, with new developments that are daily taking place in Europe. The whole of Europe is rattling its swords and is bristling with war planes. It would be, therefore, in the fitness of things if the Government of India devoted their serious attention towards developing a strong and a powerful Indian War Aeroplane Service,—so that when our British troops are engaged on the Western fronts;—we in India could also be self-supporting to meet any serious strategic manoeuvres by our common enemies against India. One might say that the recent developments in Europe are already receiving the attention of the British War Cabinet. But utterances made in the Assembly by the British Army Leader make us nervous and diffident with regard to our safety. We think at the present juncture that it is time for our Indian patriots and politicians to bury the hatchet over petty quibblings. They should extend their hand of friendship and give their wholehearted support to the Government of India to build powerful aerial fleets for the respective provinces all throughout India and for the protection of our large cities which are, at the moment, entirely at the mercy of any European or Asiatic Power when at war with England. Fresh field will be opened for young Indians to show their valour in defence of their father-land, discontent will give way to fresh impetus to India's loyalty to the British Crown as India's loyalty to the Crown is proverbial all the world over. Out of 33 crores of India's population are the Central Government not able to recruit 5 lakhs of brave and loyal Indians to defend their country within the British Empire?—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.

3, Jubilee Road, Poona April 6.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

appeal was heard by Talbot and Hilbery J.J., on 1st ultimo. Their Lordships allowed the appeal. Talbot J., said that this was not a case in which the mother had simply ended her maternal care for her child. She had been in Government service abroad, but the time had now come when she could give Jean a home. It would appear that the child was strongly desirous of remaining with Mrs. Hinckes and Mrs. Hinckes of keeping her. No one could help sympathising, but that was a consideration present in all cases. It would be impossible to administer that branch of the law with any justice if the unwillingness of the child and the foster-parent were regarded as a sufficient reason for depriving the parent of her right. The two considerations, in these cases, were the wishes of the parent and the welfare of the child. If the wishes of the parent were inconsistent with the welfare of the child, the latter was the dominant consideration. Here, however, there was no such thing. The mother appeared always to have kept her rights alive.

Leave to appeal was granted.

Claim For Commission.

Mote was not an estate agent, but occasionally acted as such. One day he called on Mr. Gould, who owned a property, and informed him that he (Mote) and some friends among whom was one S., might purchase the same. The defendant named a price of £25,000. Later, S. came and saw the estate. At a later interview, Mote informed Gould that he was not going on as a principal. Thereafter, Gould's solicitors wrote to Mote: "Our client instructs us to say that if S. or the people he represents, purchase this property at the price of £25,000, he will be pleased to pay you the usual scale commission". The property was not sold; instead a building lease for 999 years was entered into between Gould and "B. Limited", a company represented by S., within the terms of the above letter, at a ground rent of £1,250 per annum. Mote thereupon claimed commission from Gould. Evidence was given that the free hold ground rent was worth 20 to 23 years' purchase, namely, £25.000 to £28,750. The Court held that there had been here no general employment of the plaintiff, nor had the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff something for any purchaser he might introduce. The plaintiff had done no more than bring the defendant and S. together, and was not entitled to recover commission as claimed. Judgment was entered for the defendant.

Sequel To Alleged Assault By Rent Collectors

An altercation among some Pathan rent collectors and a tenant led to the death of Babban (50) residing in Suleman Mistry Chawl at Telhi Mohalla, Nagpada on Sunday night.

It appears that the Pathan rent collectors went to the room of Babban to collect rent. It is alleged that there arose a dispute between the parties and very soon from words the parties came to blows. The tenant Babban received fatal injuries.

PATHANS ASSAULTED.

The Pathans were retracing their steps when some neighbours of the deceased, are alleged to have set upon them and assaulted them.

The body of Babban was removed to the morgue.

The police are investigating the case.

Gruesome Scene At Worli Sea Face

(Continued From Page 1)

and telephoned to the Fire Brigade and informed the police. Rushing back to his residence, he returned to the scene with a doctor friend. In the meantime the ambulance and fire brigade arrived and the injured were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where out of the 7 admitted 3 died, and 2 others were up to Sunday night lying in a precarious condition.

BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

The Fire Brigade men gathered the human limbs and pieces of flesh which were sent to the morgue along with the dead bodies. As the debris was being cleared, five more dead bodies buried under corrugated sheets, their faces smattered by the flying missiles beyond recognition, were recovered, bringing the total number of dead on the scene to 9.

Meanwhile, police officers from the Agripada Police Station came on the scene and Dy. Commissioner Wilkins and Rowlands arrived and, as it was reported that some more explosives were stored in a room near the place of explosion, the room was raised to the ground to avoid any spread of fire.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

All those who were killed and whose bodies were recovered from the site where the shed stood, are believed to have been actually engaged in preparing the explosives. Those who were a few yards further from the scene of accident, and thus escaped with minor injuries, were poor workers who were engaged in their own occupation and were in no way connected with the fireworks shop.

WARNING UNHEEDED

Further inquiries show that work commenced only on Sunday morning the tenant of the shop, who was also killed in the explosion, stepped into the fateful little shed with about 10 of his assistants, unheeding the warning of his neighbours, who it is reported, advised him not to carry out the preparation of the explosives in that locality as it might prove dangerous. Some of point of view. The May... of the neighbours went so far as to threaten him that they would have to inform the police if he persisted on carrying out his proposal. The work was, however, started with disastrous results.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

What exactly was the cause of explosion and what were the chemical compounds that led to it are issues that are yet to be cleared up. The persons who know anything about it are either dead or are lying seriously injured in the hospital.

The damage to property caused by the explosion was considerable. The walls of the neighbouring buildings had wide cracks. The roof of a building about 50 or 60 yards from the scene had its tiles blown off. The wall of another building next to the shed, slanted at an angle. The glass panes of some buildings nearby were broken.

Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik, Inspector Bhatkal, and other officers from the Agripada Police Station were present on the scene to conduct inquiries.

Among the 12 persons who were killed were three women and one child. The women killed are:—

Bhargabai Sakharam (14); Getabai Namdeo (20); Radhabai Nivarti (14) and the child Shakarbai Kisan (5).

NARIMAN CALLS FIRE BRIGADE AND POLICE

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who was the first to ...ed to the scene of accident, ...the "Chronicle" representati...That the scene presented a ...tly sight. About 4 or 5 men ...almost dying, bruised and ...bing. He tried to be of as ...ch help as he could and called ...the Fire Brigade and informed ...t police.

"I ran back to the place of the accident with a doctor friend of mine", added Mr. Nariman, "and soon the Fire Brigade and the Ambulance vans arrived. The injured men were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. I inquired in nearby places if any bodies or injured persons were blown up there and two or three persons were found in a distant chawls suffering from injuries.

MINISTER LAYS FOUNDATION

Pays Tribute To S. Indian Society For Educational Activities

BOMBABY, April 7.

The success achieved by the South Indian community in Bombay in the matter of education by establishing its own school was narrated by Rau Bahadur Ramaswami, the President of the South Indian Education Society to-day when the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, Government of Bombay, laid the foundation-stone of the school building at Matunga.

In the course of his speech the Minister congratulated the South Indians in Bombay on their self-reliance in the matter of education and expressed the hope that they would strike a new line in providing for the education of their children, as the present system of education had failed to provide alternatives which would allow of the capacity of the student being pitted to his most appropriate vocation for after-life in which direction he had to admit the present system of education had failed.

FROM 6 TO 400.

Rao Bahadur Ramaswami in requesting the Minister to lay the foundation-stone of the new premises of the school described how the school which started with six students in 1932 had to-day a strength of over 400 pupils.

PREPARATION FOR LIFE'S BATTLE.

Diwan Bahadur Kambli in laying the foundation said:—

"It is true that there are many schools and colleges, but we are faced with the difficult problem of what is to follow after the education of the children. Unfortunately—or perhaps fortunately—most of us are in the position of having to earn our own living in this world, and it is imperative that education should be corelated with the means of earning that living. This is a most difficult task. The days when an educated person could at once find a soft job to support him for the rest of his life are long past, and the struggle for existence among the educated is a very disturbing feature of modern life."

Quoting a passage from Dr. Paranjipye's speech suggesting that an effort should be made to see that early in the career of a boy there was provision for alternative courses of training which would lead him to honourable and respectable walks of life, the Minister said "this is the crux of the matter. Our system of education must provide alternatives which will allow of the capacity of the student being fitted to his most appropriate vocation for after life and here we all admit that our present system of education fails.

SET YOUR MIND TO TASK.

"I feel sure that if your Society sets its mind to the task it will not only add to the laurels it has already earned by its self-help and enthusiasm, but also I sincerely hope, it may by adopting its system of education to modern needs and to the capacity of the pupils, become a shining light and example to lead other educational institutions to serve the needs of India even better than they do at present."

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer in thanking the Minister expressed the hope that the Government of Bombay would give all the necessary encouragements in future to the new institution as it had done in the past.

SIND M. L. C.'s TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

Demand For Non-Official Enquiry Into Karachi Firing

(From A Correspondent).

KARACHI, April 7.

In a long telegram addressed to H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay who are now conferring at New Delhi about the Karachi firing, Shaik Abdul Majid, M. L. C. Chairman, and Moulana Md. Sadiq Vice-Chairman, on behalf of the Working Committee of the Karachi Tragedy League, a representative body of Karachi Mussulmans have submitted a number of circumstances showing how the firing of 19th of March on the Muslim procession carrying Abdul Qayum's dead body was unjustified and uncalled-for. They have, therefore, respectfully appealed for the appointment of an independent, non-official, commission of enquiry consisting even entirely of non-Muslims to investigate into this tragedy of an unprecedented character and to award compensation to victims.

Various circumstances showing on the whole, the peaceful nature of the crowd and the lack of necessity for the firing is urged by them. Before Their Excellencies who are following, ever since prosecution and conviction of Abdul Yayum extending over six months that no communal disturbance took place in Karachi.

NO HARASSMENT OF HINDUS.

On March 4, was the original date of execution although there was a hartal in the Muslim quarters and thousands had gathered outside the gaol whert there was also some stone throwing no Muslim harassed the Hinding no Muslim harassed the population in anyway.

March 16 to 18 were Bakrid days which, passed off peacefully without any untoward incident.

On March 19, the day of the execution from early morning upto the time of the firing or even after that nothing happened to justify the official apprehension about a communal disturbance.

Several Hindu hawkers were seen plying their trade at the grave yard without being molested.

Two Hindu press reporters were observed freely moving about at garve-yard unmolested.

Several Hindu shops situated on the route of the procession were not interfered with.

HINDU SHOPS WERE SAFE.

There are hundreds of Hindu shops carrying on business in purely Muslim localities throughout city and none of them suffered in anyway at the hands of the Muslims since the murder of Nathuram and even on the day of execution, before or after the firing started.

On March 19th Police and officers were at the grave yard from early morning till 9 a. m. and a few Police officers were seen moving freely amongst the Muslim congregation on the open ground after the withdrawal of the police party but none of them was molested.

The allegation of the police being overwhelmed at the place of firing by the huge crowd is denied as no policeman is reported to have been injured.

NO LATHIS IN EVIDENCE.

No lathis have either been secured from the processionists by the police nor were any lathis found on the scene of firing where the people left behind hundreds of shoes and caps after being fired upon.

Photos of the procession taken at the time including those published in the daily and weekly "Times of India" do not prove that people carried lathis or stones or were shouting slogans.

PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

The allegation about making an attempt to snatch a rifle from a soldier by a man from the procession was physically impossible inasmuch as there was no contact of the procession with the military.

ONLY REGRETTABLE INCIDENT

The only regrettable incident was that of the throwing of a few stones some time before the firing at the car probably slightly injuring some of its occupants but that too happened under grave provocation where the car in question containing one military officer and two honorary magistrates forced its way from the rear through the huge procession of mourners in order to reach the front injuring some and pushing others.

In any event a few minor injuries inspite of the great provocation received till the commencement of the firing by the official party shows on the whole the peaceful nature of the procession.

The authorities did not hand over the dead body of Abdul Qayum to the Muslim leaders nor informed them of their plans though the latter had long ago offered their co-operation for the maintenance of peace.

The authorities executed Abdul Qayum secretly in the early morning but wasted considerable time in attempting to bury him with the result that the news of the execution and burial leaked out.

IDEA OF PROCESSION.

The authorities permitted Muslims to lift out the body of Abdul Qayum from the grave which was not till then covered with earth and to offer prayers in the adjacent open ground. This very likely created the impression upon the crowd to take out the funeral procession to forbid which no orders had been issued at any time. The allegation that the official party was overwhelmed at the grave is denied. The covering of the grave with earth after placing the body in it would have easily been completed within a few minutes. The apprehension of being overwhelmed is untenable inasmuch as the grave had been dug within a walled compound and the entry of people was naturally restricted because of the police patrol on duty.

The authorities adopted no preventive measures and issued no orders preventing the people from gathering at the graveyard.

UNUNDERSTANDABLE.

It was stated in the Bombay Council by the Home Member to the Bombay Government that the local authorities came to know before 10 a.m., that the parade of the body in Karachi City was proposed. (Vide report published in the "Times of India" of March 28). It is then ununderstandable why authorities in spite of the receipt of two hours' notice did not issue orders to the people assembled at the graveyard not to start in a procession since they feared a terrible riot justifying the dreadful firing.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

The authorities neither issued any warning nor allowed any time for the procession to disperse and suddenly fired striking some passersby, spectators, women, children and residents of the locality.

The authorities gave no notice to people residing in the cottages round about and absolutely unconnected with the procession to evacuate before resorting to firing though they had heard two hours prior to the coming out of the procession.

Among the killed were a newly married couple sitting in their cottage.

HIT ON UPPER PART

The bullets have struck people mostly on the upper part of the body and several persons have received a number of bullet wounds.

There were enough police in the city to control the situation.

There was no riot nor disturbances. Even taking for granted that there was some apprehension of a disturbance, a mild Lathi charge would have succeeded in dispersing the procession as it did on March 4 opposite the Jail Gate.

TRY OR RELEASE THEM

Delhi Celebrates A. I. Detenus Day

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party the All India Detenus Day was celebrated with a public meeting at which Maulana Shaukat Ali presided.

The Maulana said he preferred peace to war and that freedom was only possible when the masses were ready for sacrifice for the motherland. Mr. Akhilchandra Datt said that the province of Bengal was the province of detenus where every educated, intelligent and strong man was regarded as a revolutionary and was under police surveillance. Messrs. Chattopadhya, Faridul Haq, Ansari and several others also spoke.

A resolution protesting against the continued detention of youngmen without trial and asking Government to take early steps towards either placing them before a Court of trial or to release them was passed.

Even Their Friends Desert Government

Assembly Vindicates Its Self-Respect

(Continued from page 16)

against that amendment but for the language used by the Finance Member in his speech on that amendment. What right had the Government members in advising the Governor-General to reject even that amendment.

Then there was the amendment regarding the postage on letters which was carried with the vote of nearly every elected member. With what respect was that amendment treated?—rejection. All amendments apart from the one regarding salt would have cost the Government about one crore and seventy lakhs. Taking it for the sake of argument that Government could not afford 170 lakhs could not Government have afforded fifteen, twenty or thirty lakhs in the circumstances. The non-officials had strong ground for complaint.

PROOF POSITIVE.

If ever there was proof that a radical change was required in the present Constitution that proof had been supplied by he Government Benches. What about safeguards? Were they to be used in the same way? (Voices: Worse ways).

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that safeguards would prove the greatest hindrance to the Government of the future. The worst of all this was that moderates like the speaker who had stood by the Government loyally were deprived of every argument for continuing their present attitude. (Cheers).

Mr Aney appealed for a combined and consistent vote to reject the Bill in toto in view of the rebuff which they had received and particularly pleaded for the co-operation of the Europeans who had also received the same treatment. Discussing the legality of Sir James Griggs' motion Mr. Aney quoted the rules and maintained that Government had not fulfilled any of those conditions contemplated thereunder. He asked why the Finance Member gave no argument supporting his unusual amendment. (voice: He has no argument.)

THE ONLY COURSE.

If Government had a little sympathy for the poor and wanted to give relief to the taxpayer they would have been more prudent and cautious and would not have gone headling in defying popular wishes. He stressed how the Opposition members had carefully considered everyone of the proposals contained in the Finance Bill and recorded their votes, fully realising their responsibility and now there was no course open to them except to vote down the Government's proposal.

EUROPEAN'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Leslie Hudson on behalf of the European Group declared "The particular amendment now before the House relates to salt duty and restores it to the level at which it stood in the original Finance Bill. When the amendment was carried by this House we voted against it and were this now the sole issue we should vote for the recommended amendment now before us. But the procedure on the recommended bill is such that should this amendment be rejected there would not be another opportunity of stating our general attitude to the position taken up by government.

"We are frankly disappointed that Government have not seen their way to accept some, at any rate, of the amendments supported by our group and accepted by the House and that as yet the Finance Member has given no explanation of the reasons which have led him finally and on the review of all the amendments to take this view. We believe that some of them might have been accepted without detriment to the budgetary position and that such action would have been in the interests of this country. We recognise that Government alone are ultimately responsible for the consequences of their policy. We are also responsible to our constituents for the fullest expression of their views.

WHY EUROPEANS REMAINED NEUTRAL.

Government therefore cannot expect us in this matter to shirk our responsibility and share theirs when they have not heeded to our representations. And under the circumstances and in order to express our disappointment we propose to remain neutral on this vote." (Cheers).

Mr Joshi declared his attitude as one of opposition to Government amendments. He reminded how on certain amendments he voted with Government, but justified his present action owing to the attitude of Government who did not accept anyone of the many amendments moved and carried by large majorities. The attitude of the Government of India indeed amounted to an outrage on the constitution and was a contempt of the Assembly and if persisted in, would forebode ill to the cause of constitutional progress of the country. He feared the doctrines of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler were gradually taking possession of the minds of the Government of India.

Sir N N Sircar:—But they don't take points of order (Laughter).

LITTLE MORE MODESTY, PLEAS.

Mr Joshi thought the Government of India felt that the monopoly of financial knowledge was theirs, and suggested that little more modesty would do them good and save the country a great deal of harm.

Mr Satyamurti felt happy that Sir Cowasji Jehangir and the European group would remain neutral. He hoped this partially friendly attitude of Europeans would grow so that the European community might realise that it was better to rely on co-operating with the elected Indian representatives than on co-operation with the dying Government. The Government through the Governor-Generals recommendation had reduced the last few days proceedings over the Finance Bill to a farce. They complained of possible deficit in the budget if the recommended amendments were not accepted. At the same time, they would not accept the gift of seven or eight lakhs which the Assembly gave them regarding the export duty on skin. Then why did they undergo the long process of inviting amendments for meeting them and why did they not merely tell at the time of introducing the Finance Bill, "You cannot touch the Bill but must accept it without change."

Sir James Grigg had referred to the Congress Party as a communistic caucus. Mr. Satyamurti quoted from Sir Henry Craik's speech in the Assembly that the Communist Party hated the Congress. Let Sir James Grigg in future not make a statement without his book.

SIR JAMES' REPLY.

Sir James Grigg replying to the debate quoted from Sir George Schusters remarks made five years ago on a similar occasion when Sir George Schuster pointed out that under the existing conditions Government could not put responsibility on other shoulders and Government had been told by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar that they could not expect help from the Opposition and the opposition had no chance of being called upon to give effect to their argument. Mr. Desai had said that his responsibility was to his conscience. None wanted any person to swallow his own opinion but Sir James Grigg held when it came to backing that opinion by votes Opposition should, if they wished their votes to be considered sympathetically, to act as if they might be called upon to assume immediate responsibility for carrying on the business of the country. The opinion of the Opposition in the Assembly was not given under that shadow and therefore could not be said to be fully responsible opinion.

If he were to give a resume of the debate he would say Mr Desai said that anyhow and from somewhere Government could find five crores. Sir Cowasji had expressed a fundamentally different view, namely he did not expect Government to accept all the changes but make a choice. He had a chance of being called upon to put them forward for immediate adoption. He asked them to be practical and feel whether at this stage of the Session Government could be expected to find ways and means of finding five crores of new revenue. Mr. Joshi had suggested increase in income-tax but that proposal had been moved and rejected by a majority vote.

"UNFAIR TO GOVT."

Mr Desai wanted twelve and half per cent cut in Government Servants pay. This suggestion did not apply to higher paid officials only, but touched all Government servants down to the bottom. Sir James Grigg was certain that Mr Desai would not have come to a Democratic Assembly and made such a proposal. Sir Cowasji's suggestion of making a choice between various changes voted by the House was unfair to Government who had already made their choice.

Continuing Sir James Grigg said Sir Cowasji and Mr Satyamurti had suggested that the deficit could be budgeted for. The speaker was certain that would not have been their attitude had they been responsible for the budget

RESPONSIVENESS.

Having thus dealt with the question of sense of responsibility, Sir James Grigg turned to the question of responsiveness. The question was, whether the Opposition desired to co-operate in promoting the welfare of the Indian people. Sir James Grigg asked whether there had not been a consistent plan of raising vexacious (as the House was in a charitable mood, he would call it complicated) points of order some of which ran for an hour at a time. Was it not consistent policy to move adjournment motion every day of the week some of which raised important points but many others were matters of pure caprice. Was it not a fact that disciplinary rules of the Congress Party were drawn up with a view to throw out every motion and every demand for grant which bolstered up the present form of Government (Opposition voices: Quite right) Sir James Grigg quoted that part of Mr. Satyamurti's speech in the Assembly wherein Mr Satyamurti had stated that their purpose was to destroy the prestige of Government on which Government rule depended more than on the army and that if the Congress succeeded in that, they would win the affection of their people.

THE "IMPLICATION."

Sir James Grigg asked "What is the implication of all that—that the Congress Party is going to take a course of action which would force Government to use emergency powers to show the naked rule of autocracy. Another instance occurred this morning when Mr Satyamurti at question time made the following extraordinary statement" "Do Government propose to extern all anti-British persons; if so they will have to extern most of us." Sir James contended it could not be denied that the Opposition had been trying to make public business difficult and asked "Is it unreasonable to hold that so long as the policy of the Opposition is obstructive and destructive, so long must Government resort to special powers conferred upon them by law." (Pandit Pant: Then it is all a case of political motive. That is why you have adopted this attitude. The cat is out of the bag.") Sir James Grigg: "Our position is clear. When there is a change of heart (Mr. Satyamurti: That is a Gandhian phrase) and we are satisfied that they (Opposition) are prepared to co-operate with us in the true interests of the people, then, sir, but only then, are we prepared to consider meeting their view to the maximum extent consistent with the discharge of our own responsibility." Having dealt with the controversial part of the debate Sir James Grigg wished to end on a different note. It was that the true position both of Government and the Opposition was intractable under the present constitution. Under a democratic Government the Finance Member brought a measure with a fair assurance of majority support here. Government had no party of their own (Mr. Morgan: You have Mr Joshi) Sir James Grigg: "We have no means of assuring ourselves of support of silent ones who would tramp through lobbies, not even by nominating them (Laughter) If the Opposition are deprived of their share in shaping the policy, so are Government deprived of proper means in carrying their policy through the House. We can all agree that the existing onstitution is the most unsatisfactory." (Mr Satyamurti, What is coming is worse).

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The amendment of Sir James Grigg for restoring salt duty was rejected by 64 votes to 41.

TEA CESS BILL.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved the second reading of the Tea Cess Bill. He said that it was intended to raise the cess from eight annas to twelve annas and spend the money in costly propaganda in the instance in India in order to expand the industry and relieve it from the present difficulties. Such course was adopted by Java and Ceylon. The proposal had the wholehearted support of 95.5 per cent of the industry and 4.5 per cent. had not given any view.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhry supporting the motion said that Indian planters demanded increased representation in the Tea Cess Committee and hoped that Government would amend tea Cess Act at an early date.

Mr Bardolai informed the House that tea propaganda by the Committee had failed in America and France owing to defective method of advertisement. The best method was to sell good tea at cheap rates. He complained of the meagre Indian representation on the general and executive committees of the Tea Association. This had harmful repercussions on Indian producers. The other day the Government replying to his question said that the Tea Control Committee had inspected 226 Indian tea gardens but inspected none of the three thousand gardens owned by Europeans.

MAHATMA'S OPINION.

Mr Sriprakash opposed the bill as tea drinking was a harmful habit and it encouraged the sale of foreign crockery and furniture. Gandhiji had said that the only good parts of tea were sugar and milk.

Mr Laichand Navalrai: How can we have tea parties then?

Mr Sriprakash: You can have pan parties.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to the debate said that the actual spending of the cess was not under the control of the Government but under the Tea Cess Association. As regards increased Indian representation he hoped that the Tea Cess Association would put forward very comprehensive proposals to Government with regard to the Tea Cess Act and he assured the House that the question of increased Indian representation would be fully borne in mind by government at the time of considering those proposals. As regards Mr. Sriprakash's objection Sir Joseph Bhore suggested that one of his points could be met by purchasing Indian furniture and crockery in preference to foreign. The motion for consideration was passed during the consideration of the bill clause by clause.

Mr Nilkanthdas objected to propaganda in favour of tea in India as he expressed the opinion that tea contained poison. Until Government brought to the House views of eminent medical men to show that it did not contain any poison the House should not pass the measure.

Mr G S Gupta protested against spreading the evil of tea drinking to poor villagers.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that he himself being a partaker of tea he would leave the question of the advisability of taking tea to be decided by the members. The bill was passed clause by clause.

MOTION FOR PASSING

Sir Joseph Bhore moved that the bill be passed

Mr. Milligan (European Group) replying to points raised as regards less Indian representation on tea committees said that the executive committee is not a statutory body. It was formed by the general committee and there were no rules of Government regulating its formation. Its powers were very limited. There was no provision in the Act for making the Executive Committee a statutory body but that question could be considered when the Act comes before the House again.

Some members were under the misapprehension that the money which was to be raised was public money. This money he said belonged to growers of tea. Turning to the view that tea drinking was injurious to health the speaker said he had conclusive evidence to show that tea particularly in a country like India where water was bad was a very healthy beverage. (A oice: Even in hot climate! The speaker: Yes, in hot climate it has a cooling effect) (Laughter). The speaker described the various ways of drinking one of them being to ice it.

Concluding he said that apart from its usefulness tea was the cheapest drink next to water and its use should be encouraged.

The Bill was passed and the House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

DIVISION LIST

"No" To Grigg

The following 64 voted against Sir James Grigg's motion that Salt Duty be restored to Rs. 1-4-0. (1) Mr. Satyamurti; (2) Mr. Giri; (3) Mr. Nageshwarrao, (4) Mr. Ranga, (5) Mr. Ananthasayanam; (6) Mr. Avanishalingam; (7) Mr. Muthurangam; (8) Mr. Rajan; (9) Mr. Kumaraswami Raja; (10) Mr. Samuel Aaron; (11) Mr. Murtaza; (12) Mr. Satthar Sait; (13) Swami Venkatachelam Chetty; (14) Mr. Lalchand Navalrai; (15) Mr. B. J. Desai; (16) Mr. Jedhe; (17) Mr. Gadgil; (18) Mr. Hosmani; (19) Mr. Vissanji; (20) Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla; (21) Mr. Banerjea; (22) Mr. Chottopadhyaya; (23) Mr. L. K. Maitra; (24) Mr. S. K. Som; (25) Mr. Akhil C. Dutt; (26) Mr. Fazlul Huq; (27) Mr. Baqui; (28) Mr. Bajoria; (29) Dr. Bhagwandas; (30) Mr. Raghubir Narain Singh; (31) Mr. Paliwal; (32) Pandit G. B. Pant; (33) Mr. Sri Prakash; (34) Mr. M. Saxena; (35) Mr. Jogendra Singh; (36) Maulana Shaukat Ali; (37) Mr. Kazmi; (38) Mr. Azhar Ali; (39) Mr. Shamlal; (40) Bhai Parmanand; (41) Mr. G. B. Nairang; (42) Sirdar Mangal Singh; (43) Mr. Satya Narain Sinha; (44) Mr. Varma; (45) Mr. B. Das; (46) Pt. Nilkant Das; (47) Mr. A. N. Sinha, (48) Mr. S. K. Sinha; (49) Mr. Dipnarain Singh; (50) Mr. Ramnarain Singh; (51) Mr. Nauman; (52) Dr. Khare; (53) Seth Govinddas; (54) Mr. G. S. Gupta; (55) Mr. Siddiq Ali; (56) Mr. Sheodas Daga; (57) Mr. N. C. Bardoloi; (58) Mr. Basant Kumar Das; (59) Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry; (60) Dr. Thein Maung; (61) Mr. Asaf Ali; (62) Dr. Khan Sahib; (63) Mr. Aney and (64) Mr. Joshi.

Following 41 voted for the motion.

(1) Sir Mahomed Yakub; (2) Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram; (3) Sir Mohd. Mehrshah; (4) Mr. Harihar Prasadnarain Sinha; (5) Sir Joseph Bhore; (6) Sir Frank Noyce; (7) Sir N. N Sircar; (8) Sir James Grigg; (9) Henry Craik; (10) Sir Lancelot Graham; (11) Mr. Bajpai; (12) Mr. Metcalfe; (13) Mr. Tottenham; (14) Mr. P. R. Rau; (15) Mr. Bewoor; (16) Mr. Sloan; (17) Mr. Lloyd; (18) Mr. Sanjivarao; (19) Mr. Govindan Nair; (20) Mr. Venkatarama Iyer, (21) Mr. Clow; (22) Mr. Kirpalani; (23) Mr. Chatterji; (24) Mr. Mukherji; (25) Mr. Owen; (26) Mr. Abdul Aziz; (27) Mr. P. P. Sinh; (28) Mr. Drake; (29) Mr. Scott; (30) Mr. Swithinbank; (31) Sir Jowahar Singh; (32) Sir Satya Mukherji; (33) Mr. M. C. Rajah; (34) Mr. Sarma; (35) Mr. Dalal; (36) Dr. De Souza; (37) Mr. Lalchand; (38) Capt. Sher Muhammad; (39) Mr. Nawaz Khan; (40) Mr. Allah Bakhsh and (41) Sir Henry Gidney.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW FILMS

Assembly Film Group Discussions About Its Abolition

NEW DELHI, April 6.

A meeting of the Executive committee of the Film Group of the Central Legislatures was held here, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah presiding. The meeting considered the question of the abolition of import duty on raw cinema films and cinema machinery.

After discussion, it was agreed that since there was no time to move any amendment to the Tariff Bill, an amending Bill may be brought in during the Simla session of the Assembly and that Sardar Sant Singh should be requested to take the necessary steps in the matter.

The meeting also considered the question of the Indian Cinematograph Amendment Act, concerning the censuring of cinema posters and after discussion it was decided that notice should be given of an amendment to the effect that provisions of the bill should be inoperative as far as posters of Indian films are concerned, objection to which had not been received.

MILITARY CO-OPERATION IN FILM PRODUCTION.

The question of approaching military department for their co-operation in the production of military and allied scenes was considered and in this connection Mr. Lahari Choudhary said that he had seen Mr Tottenham who was sympathetic. He therefore asked the group to submit definite proposals which may be forwarded to the Army Secretary.

The suggestion that railways should be approached for concessions to cinema film producing concerns was considered and it was explained to the meeting that Mr R S Sarma had seen Mr P R Rau, the Railway Secretary in this connection and he was prepared to go into the matter sympathetically if the special features of the case were brought to his notice in the form of a representation. It was therefore decided to do the needful in the matter.

It was also decided to approach the statistical department with a view to keeping statistics of film industry.

The last question considered was regarding the waiving of censors fees on examination of educational pictures and it was decided to make representation to the department concerned.—A.P.

AMENDMENT TO SUGAR EXCISE DUTY

NEW DELHI, April 6.

In exercise of powers conferred by sections 10 and 11 of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Sugar (Excise Duty) order, 1934:—

(1) Sugar in respect of which breaches of the Act or of this Order have been committed shall, together with the packages or coverings thereof, be liable to confiscation, which may, without prejudice to the provisions of section 9 of the Act, be adjudged subject to the provisions of clause 12 by the Collector.

Provided that when adjudging confiscation the Collector shall give the owner an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, as he thinks fit.

(2) Articles of which confiscation has been adjudged under sub-clause (1) and in respect of which the option of paying a fine in lieu of confiscation has not been exercised shall be sold, destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Collector may direct.—United Press.

GET DEFINITE 'YES' OR 'NO'

Ascertain Princes And M.L.A.'s Acceptance, Says Lord Hugh Cecil

Lord Hugh Cecil in the course of a letter to the London "Times" on March 22 writes:—

It seems desirable to make clear to the large body of moderate opinion which supports the Government in their India Bill that the grounds for that Bill have been modified in the last few months. It was, I think, generally understood through the long process of conference and deliberation which ended in the Report of the Joint Select Committee that the purpose of the Government was if possible to satisfy a claim for self-government coming from India. This made a strong appeal to moderate opinion, who supported the Government mainly, I think, because they thought that the Government's Bill would satisfy "India". or "the Indians," by which was meant certain bodies of opinion in India which are dissatisfied with the present form of government there and desire constitutional reform.

ASK THEM DEFINITELY.

It seemed to me in listening to last Wednesday's debate that, while the Government still rather precariously maintain that they can secure the support of the Indian Princes to Federation, it was not denied that the elected members of the Central Assembly are certainly opposed to the present Bill and that generally, if not universally, such bodies of opinion as are articulate in India are upon the whole against the Bill. I suggested that both the Indian Princes and the elected members of the Assembly should be definitely asked whether they wished the Bill to be withdrawn and that if the answer were Yes, the Governmest should withdraw the Bill.

UNCONVINCING OBJECTION.

The objections made were hardly convincing. Sir Thomas Inskip strangely seemed to think that the Indian Princes were incapable of giving a plain answer to a plain question. I do not think so; but if so, they can hardly be deemed competent to play the part assigned to them in the Government Bill. Lord Eustace Percy objected that I was abandoning the responsibility and authority of Parliament; but this is a confusion of thought. Obviously the responsibility and authority for the decision rest with Parliament; but it remains to be determined what considerations are to govern that decision. It is surely reasonable to say when you are setting up a plan of self-government that the opposition of important bodies concerned may well lead you to a decision that to proceed farther would be inopportune.

SHEER COMMON SENSE.

In respect to Ireland there never was any doubt that if the Irish members would not accept any proposal for Home Rule, that was conclusive against that proposal. Mr. Gladstone would have withdrawn his Bills of 1886 and 1893 without hesitation on such a ground. And actually Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did withdraw the Irish Councils Bill because Mr. Redmond who had at first hoped to support the Bill, in the end deferred to Irish opinion and opposed it. I do not think Lord Eustace or the Government would maintain that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was abandoning the responsibility or authority of Parliament; rather he was only exercising straightforward common sense.

But I want to emphasize that the basis on which the Government Bill and the Report of the Joint Committee proceeded seems now to have been abandoned. The Report and the Bill were intended to satisfy at least a large body of Indian opinion and so effect a settlement of the controversy about Indian government. This naturally attracted the support of many sober-minded, peace-loving people; but is there now any hope of such satisfaction of Indian opinion or a cessation of controversy following on such satisfaction or, in short, of anything that can reasonably be called a settlement?

HIS ADVICE.

I repeat, therefore, the suggestion that the Government of India Bill should either not be passed or should not be brought into force, unless and until it is accepted by the formal and express assent of the Indian Princes and the elected members of the Central Assembly. This seems to me the dictate of common sense; though I regret that it may lay a burden upon the overloaded patience of Sir Samuel Hoare:—"Sad patience, too near neighbour to despair."

BRITAIN TO FORTIFY HONGKONG?

Improvement In Sino-Japanese Relations

"CHINA WANTS EQUALITY WITH HER NEIGHBOUR"

(From Our Correspondent)
TOKYO (By Mail).

As a counter-measure for the Sino-Japanese rapproachement, which seems to have stimulated England, it is reported that Britain will improve the aerial arrangements at Hongkong for military use, and make Hongkong a permanent base of the British land, sea, and air forces in the Far East.

AMERICAN FINDS FRIEND

U.S.A. is jubilant over the new turn in Anglo-Japanese relations, due to Sino-Japanese friendly negotiations. According to a cable from New York,

Edwin L James, editor-in-chief of the "New York Times", in an article commenting on the reported British proposal for an international loan to China says: "The new Far Eastern policy of Washington, whereby the United States declined to bear alone the burden of opposing Japanese expansion plans in Eastern Asia, is apparently beginning to bear fruit." He says "the proposal is of great political significance. Its consummation would mean an increase of the interests of Occidental nations in China, instead of a decrease of those interests, which Japanese have been considering advantageous to their plans.

"In the second place, it takes from the United States the onus of leading opposition to Japan's foreign policy towards China. In the third place, it involves association of two great naval powers that are directly affected by Japan's denunciation of the naval treaty."

The editor concludes by saying: "the outcome of negotiations regarding the suggested international Chinese loan might well work out to make more apparent the community of British and American interests in the Orient, where, it has been pointed, out the British investments are far larger than America's. In any event, someone else has now taken the lead in opposing Japan in Eastern Asia. That should at least have the effect of painting the picture in truer colours."

CHINA'S POSITION

Categorical denial of reports that the Chinese Government first made overtures to the British Government asking that nation to arrange for an international loan consortium to help China out of her financial difficulties, was made here to-day by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and Chinese Foreign Minister, in the course of a two-hour talk with the Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Akira Ariyoshi.

After discussing at length the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress anti-Japanese boycott moves, Mr. Wang stated that it seemed evident that some people in Japan have misunderstood China's earnest efforts to bring about an end to the anti-Japanese movement. He said that those people in Japan believe China is making a friendly gesture in order to induce the Japanese government to extend a loan to China. Mr. Wang then clarified China's stand on the question by reiterating that the Chinese Government was absolutely sincere in its efforts to put to anti-Japanese movements.

BRITISH MISUNDERSTAND JAPAN

That the British and Americans misunderstand Japan is a serious complaint made by the most leading labour daily of Japan. The paper says:—

Especially unpleasant for us is the jealously shown by both Great Britain and the United States regarding the improvement in Sino-Japanese relations. Though we cannot tell for certain what they think of the present trend, it would be really deplorable for them to imagine that Japan is going to present another "21 Demands" to China or make of China a second Manchuria. Their lack of understanding surprises us tremendously. Japan and China are the two major Powers of the Far East. Their renewed friendship is nothing more than a return to their original mission of preserving peace in the Far East. There is no reason for pressure against them by outside counries. Yet Great Britain and the United States are circulating reckless emors that are interfering with Sino-Japanese relations. Japan must pay more attention to remedying their misunderstanding.

WILL SIAMESE BOMB EXLPODE?

Will the bomb in the form of the declaration of the abdication of King Prajadhipok of Siam, thrown from London to Bangkok, explode or not, is an interesting question being followed by foreign observers.

Siam, rising like phoenix from its ashes, from the revolution of two years ago, is now confronted with an ordeal. Because of strict censorship, detailed reports are not available, and nothing accurate can be learned here.

Gathering, however, from various reports, the declaration of the King's abdication has not affected the situation in any way, and the Bahol administration has been rather strengthened.

The King's abdication was briefly reported by radio from Bangkok on March 4, but nothing has been reported since about the abdication or the situation in Siam, and musical programmes are being broadcast as usual.

Since the monarchists failed in the coup d'etat last year, their leaders are in jail, and they are now powerless. Observers believe that the King's abdication was not intended as a threat to the present administration, but that the King simply retired, being unwilling to remain on the throne because of his health and family considerations.

Though situation in Siam is at present unchanged, it is believed the present administration will not have an easy course. It will have to strictly guard against the monarchists. Some time ago an attempt was made on the life of the minister of defense. The administration must be prepared for pressure from England and other countries. The announcement made by the British admiralty simultaneously with the announcement of the King's abdication, that it will dispatch the flagship Kent of the Birtish Assiatic fleet and another warship to Bangkok, is an indication in this direction.

CHINA WANTS EQUALITY

"China has always been a lover of peace and has been particularly desirous of harmonious relations with her neighbour" said Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese judge of the Permanent court of International Justice, in a statement issued on Monday evening at 6 at the Hotel New G and in Yokohama.

"I leave the hospitable shores of Japan for my post on the Permanent court of International Justice at The Hague happy in the belief that, during my brief stay, something has been accomplished to put an end to the unfortunate estrangement which has prevailed between the two great countries of the East for the past few years.

I need not dilate on the serious repercussions of that estrangement, not only in China and Japan, but also in regard to the harmony of the world in general, China has always been a lover of peace and has been particularly desirous of harmonious relations with her neighbour, remembering the commands of our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, that "the peoples of China and Japan should work hand in hand for the advancement of the welfare of both countries."

APPRECIATED HIROTA'S EFFORTS

"My particular appreciation is due to Foreign Minister Hirota who amply demonstrated the sincerity of his desire to pursue a peaceful policy toward China, based on non-aggression and non-menace. Fully acknowledging the fact that my visit and my conversations were entirely unofficial and in no way binding on the Government of China, but that I was sincerely anxious to contribute toward a restoration of normal friendly relations between our two countries which obviously would be to our mutual benefit, he heartily agreed to my suggestions that that Sino-Japanese relations could be improved only by peaceful means through diplomatic channels, and that Sino-Japanese diplomacy should be counducted on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

JAPAN IS DETERMINED

An effort will be made by the Foreign Office to bring about the desired political and economic rapprochement with China regardless of any suggestions that Great Britain and the United States may make. With the Powers, though, Japan is willing to join in consideration of how the Chinese currency system can be unified and improved, and if they have any concrete measures for relieving China's financial trouble it is quite ready to discuss them.

WASHINGTON PARLEY

The conversation at Washington last Friday between the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. William Philips, is believed to have been merely for the purpose of presenting Britain's desire to exchange views with the United States and Japan on the possibility of financial assistance for China. Anything so concrete as a loan was probably not mentioned, the Foreign Office authorities believe. Britain would surely have sought Japan's understanding before taking such a step.

Granted the truth of the report that Britain is considering a loan, Japan cannot agree to it, for bitter experience in the past has taught that financial support for China can hardly be expected to be successful. Influential Chinese businessmen view financial assistance as unnecessary, and both Great Britain and the United States should know by this time how inadvisable it is to make a loan to China. If views are exchanged, Japan will tell the other Powers that any assistance must be such as China itelf wants, and its aim must be to benefit China.

TWO LAKHS REDS ACTIVE

More than 2 lakhs members of red force are still active in China according to General Chiang Kai shek. He says:—

"There are now more than 200,000 red troops in China, including about 60,000 in the northern part of Szechuan, 20,000 in the southern part of Szechuan, 3,000 in Hupei, 4,000 in Kiangsi, and about 10,000 in Hunan province. More government forces will be sent to Szechuan province, according to the need. I am confident that the Nanking Government will be able to smoothly solve all questions with the Southwestern faction."

JAPAN'S COMMUNIST GIRLS

The arrest of 48 young men and women, chiefly students, in radical raids at Sendai and elsewhere in Miyagi Prefecture last September, was revealed yesterday with the raising of a press censorship prohibition. Sixteen of the suspects were indicted among whom are nine former students of the Tohoku Imperial University and a former lecturer at the university. Eight of the 48 suspects were young women.

According to the police, Communistic elements began late in 1933, to organise and expand in the Sendai district. A committee was appointed, allegedly consisting of Yoshio Uchigasaki, Toshio Sato, 19, a Secretary in the library of the Tohoku Gakuin; and Toshio Kanaya, 25, a student of the Tohoku Gakuin. All became regular members of the Japan Communist Party. Later, it is charged, Rokuro Kobayashi, 25 a medical student of the Tohoku Imperial University was appoined to the committee which is accused of having organised a Communist young men's group in Sendai and to have worked among girl students and young women in the employ of business concerns of the city.

The police claim that the committee instigated a student strike in February, 1934, at the Tohoku Gakuin over the dismissal of a lecturer, and that it also organized a Sendai branch of the All-Japan Communist Labourer's Union. The group induced a number of Korean stone-cutters and other labourers to join the union.

LINGUISTIC INVASION

Spurred on by the growing international popularity of the Japanese language, the Foreign Office has decided to undertake another new positive line of work to help international diffusion of the language from the next fiscal year.

The Foreign Office authorities have already decided on a definite plan to set in train the arrangements made by them at an estimate of yen 130,000. It is understood that the project provides for a substantial aid to the Japan Overseas Association in promotion of its project to establish Japanese language schools in Oriental countries aid for the work of securing diffusion of the Japanese language by means of phonograph records, and aid for the work of completing the compilation of state text-books of English of 12 volumes which was first undertaken by the late Mr. Namie Ojima.

RADIO FOR 6 ANNAS

Believe it or not Japan provides an excellent radio service for 6 annas (550 sen) per month. Till recently the charge was 75 sen.

Beginning on April 1 the radio subscription charge will be reduced to 50 sen per month.

According to investigations there were 1,928-868 listeners-in, at the end of January this year, and the reduction of the charge would mean a cut of the revenue of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Corporation by approximately yen 600,000.

To meet the deficit, the corporation plans to economize its expenses and to launch a movement to increase the number of radio subscribers to the 2,000,000 mark.

Lucknow.—His Excellency Sir Harry Haig accompanied by Lady Haig and members of personal staff left for Dehra Dun where he stays for eleven days before reaching Nainital on 18th April. His Excellency's arrival at Nainital will be public.—A. P.

Ry. OFFICERS' SALOONS

Alleged Lending For Use To Their Friends And Relatives

NEW DELHI, April 5.

How at the suggestion of the Chief Operating Superintendent, E. I. R., the then Divisional Superintendent of Lucknow, Mr. Young let his saloon to the newly married daughter and son-in-law of the Deputy Chief Operating Superintendent, E. I. R., Mr. D. H. Keelan, for their honeymoon trip to Agra, had an interesting echo in the Assembly this morning, when Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer asked a series of questions. He asked whether Railway Officers occasionally lend their officers' carriages to their friends and relations.

Mr. P. R. Rau replied that the relations and friends of Railway officers were not entitled to the free use of Officers' railway saloons. The only such case referred to in the question had been brought to the notice of Government. The Railway Board had been advised that no record was available of the particular case mentioned. Mr. Keelan, the officer referred to, has since retired from the service. The Administration had, however, been advised that the use of a saloon in such a case was not justifiable.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know whether the fare for this particular use of the saloon was charged to that man?

"NO RECORD AVAILABLE"

Mr. Rau: I have already said that the Railway Board have been advised by the Railway that no record is available of the particular case mentioned.

Mr. Bardaloi: Is Government aware that in Second and Interclass carriages mostly railway officials with their families and friends travel to the inconvenience of other passengers?

Mr. Rau: I do not think that arises out of this question.

Mr. Jaffer: Supposing I give the exact date of the time when the saloon was used, will Government recover the fare from this man and credit it to the Government treasury?

Mr. Rau: So far as I can see this was authorised by Mr. Keelan, the Chief Operating Superintendent of E. I. R. who has since retired.

Mr. Jaffer: You can recover it from his pension.

Mr. Rau: The railway servants do not have pension.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Why not recover it from his gratuity?

Mr. Rau: The gratuity has already been paid.

In another question Mr Ahmed Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer alleged that the present Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, Mr. Rutherford spent many days in the month at a road-side station called Phaphund, because there was an excellent fishing pond at Phaphund.

Mr. Rau replied that the Government are informed that the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, had visitd Phaphund station only twice during the current official year. Possibly there was an excellent fishing. Sir, but it had not been brought to the notice of Government.

Mr. Jaffer: Will Government state if the frequent visits of the Divisional Superintendent to Phaphund have any connection with the fishing pond there?

Mr. Rau: The question does not arise.

LEE CONCESSIONS

Mr. V. V. Giri asked whether any confidential instructions regarding Lee Concessions were issued by the Government of India about 18th August last, giving Railway Officers the benefit of certain rebates allowed by shipping companies.

Mr. P. R. Rau: Government are unable to discuss the contents of confidential instructions or to lay them on the table.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT

Mr. V. V. Giri: Do Government propose to introduce legislation amending the Trade Disputes Act before the next Session of the Assembly, in the light of the recommendations made by the Whitley Commission?

Sir Frank Noyce replied in the negative.—A. P.

A.-I. MUSLIM LEAGUE

Dates Of Session Advanced By One Day

LAHORE, April 7.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League was held under the presidentship of Mian Abdul Aziz, Bar.-at-Law, this morning. It was decided to hold a session of the League at Lahore, on 21st and 22nd April, instead of 20th and 21st April, as previously announced.

The change of dates has been communicated to the President-elect, Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Dr. Khalifa Shujauddin, Bar.-at-Law was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, with Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, M. L. C., as General Secretary.—A.P.

Our Kathiawar Letter

Rs. 5,000 FOR BHAVNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF

Saurastra Seva Samiti's Sanction For Urgent Measures

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

Saurashtra Seva Samiti held its meeting on 31st in Amreli to consider the famine situation and measures of relief. Mr. Amritlal Sheth presided, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani also attended the meeting with Mr. Surti the Revenue Commissioner of Bhavnagar State, and evinced kecn interest. Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned for urgent relief.

SILVER JUBILEE.

Inspite of the opposition in Limbdi and elsewhere the Silver Jubilee of the Thakoresaheb will be celebrated on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant.

INTERFERENCE IN LISTENING OVER RADIO

D.-G. On Its Causes: Assurance To Deal With Matter As Funds Permit

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The following press communique has been issued from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department:—

The attention of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has been drawn to a number of complaints recently appearng in the press regarding interference experienced by listeners, in India, in their reception of short-wave broadcasting stations. This matter has been under observation for some time, and it is realised that considerable interference is experienced. The interference is usually caused by stations working telegraphy, and on the information at present available, it would appear that those stations are mainly outside India.

Although all the principal countries of the world have entered into an international agreement to keep certain bands of frequencies free for broadcasting, there is no international tribunal which has the power to enforce its observance, and the apparatus at many stations is not of such a standard as to ensure that the frequency transmitted does not vary between considerable limits. Further, the only authorities in a position to make complaints regarding interference are those which control the broadcast-transmitting stations in question, and before any action can be taken accurate information is required regarding the identity and controlling authority of stations causing interference.

Arrangements are now being made by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to carry out observations on the reception of the principal short-wave broadcasting stations, which are received in India, and when accurate information is obtained, the facts will be reported to the Administration concerned for such action as they consider possible.

REDUCTION OF INTERFERENCE

In this way, it is hoped to reduce interference from distant stations which only occurs when such stations work on incorrect frequencies. Interference may, of course, be caused by transmitting stations in the immediate neighbourhood of the listener, even when the difference in frequency is large. This cannot be avoided entirely, but it can be reduced by using specially high-grade transmitters and by moving them away from densely populated areas. The cost, however, is very great and progress must of necessity be slow. The public may rest assured that this matter will be dealt with in so far as funds and conditions permit.—United Press.

Life Convict's Appeal Dismissed

DACCA, April 6.

Mr. Barker, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, has dismissed the appeal preferred by Sukumar Sen-Gupta, a life convict in the Midnapore Burge Murder Case, now undergoisg his term of sentence in the Dacca Central Jail, against the order of conviction and sentenee of 20 stripes passed on him by Mr. Abdul Halim Choudhury, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, under section 52 of the Prisons Act for the offence of the breach of jail discipline by resorting to hunger-strike.—United Press

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A Ramnad message says that Mr. Raman Chettiar, Banker of Pandaneri was found dead in his bed in a pool of blood and police are investigating.—A. P.

Gaelic Ireland, Free And United

De Valera Broadcasts Achievements Of His Regime

DUBLIN, (By Mail).

Ireland remains a Catholic nation and as such she sets the eternal destiny of man high above the "isms" and idols of the day. Her people will accept no system which denies or imperils that destiny.

This declaration was made by Mr. de Valera in his St. Patrick's Day broadcast, which was relayed to American stations.

He assured our friends and kindred overseas that "the ideals which we are striving to realise are the same ideals for which they fought: a Gaelic Ireland free and united, an Ireland cherishing all its children equally and guaranteeing them libirty and justice and security."

"Once again I have the pleasant duty of conveying the greetings of the Irish people in the homeland to our kindred and friends overseas", continued Mr de Valera.

"Among the exiles who are listening to me are some who, a few years ago, risked their lives for Ireland. I should like to say a special prefatory word to them. I want to assure them that we are not forgetful of their efforts and sacrifices—I want them to know—that the ideals which we are striving to realise are the same ideals for which they fought: a Gaelic Ireland free and united, an Ireland cherishing all its children equally and guaranteeing them liberty and justice and security.

"Our American friends will desire to hear something of the way in which Ireland has met during the past year the difficulties with which every country in the world has been faced. As you know, these difficulties have been intensified in our case by the economic war which is still being waged against us. We have, nevertheless, come through the year maintaining a strength and vigour which has surprised our friends no less than our enemies.

DEVELOPMENT.

Industrially, the year has been one of notable advance. The general trend of development is seen at once by a comparison of the import returns for 1934 with those for 1931. Almost everywhere a decrease is shown in the imports of fully manufactured goods, with a corresponding increase in the imports of the raw materials, of partly manufactured goods, and of unassembled machine-parts. The raw materials now being imported will, of course, later be replaced, to a very large extent, by home products.

"The industrial progress revealed by these returns is the more remarkable and surprising when our relative lack of industrial experience and skill is taken into account.

"Three years ago, when we started, all confidence in the possibilities of Irish industry had been destroyed by a century of decline. The habit of buying foreign goods had become almost universal. The attitude of the general public towards goods of home manufacture was rather one of distrust. All that has changed. The use of Irish manufacture is to-day the fashion.

INVESTMENT

"The confidence of investors, too, has been won, and for the first time we are developing an active capital market to which our industries can look for funds. It is noteworthy that, with a single exception, all the public issues of capital, and there were several, made on behalf of industrial firms during the year 1934, were fully subscribed, and some heavily over-subscribed.

"We cannot, unfortunately, claim that agriculture has progressed in anything like the same measure as manufacturing industries."

"The Saorstat produces a large surplus of live stock and live stock products for which in the past our only market was in Great Britain. To-day the British market is severely depressed and British farmers themselves, in spite of the assistance of their Government are finding it hard to make ends meet.

"Restrictions of various kinds have been placed on the importation of agricultural produce into Great Britain, and we in common with our competitors in that market, are suffering from them.

THE PENAL DUTIES

"But, over and above these general restrictions, we have to bear the special penal duties. The duties were imposed by the British Government in an effort to extract from us money, which in our belief is not justly due, after we had indicated our willingness to submit the question to the arbitration of an internal tribunal. I have dealt with this matter on several occasions before, and I do not wish to labour it now.

"My hearers, however, can hardly fail to draw for themselves the moral of the Contrast between the action of the British Government against us and their repudiation of their own acknowledged and indisputable debt to the United Press."

SOCIAL MEASURES

"So much for the economic side of Irish life. You must not think we are pre-occupied with economics to the exclusion of higher considerations. Industry and agriculture are important only in so far as they provide the material means of a decent human life. The social objective—the general welfare of the community, and particularly of the poor, is kept constantly in view.

"We are engaged, for example, in the only serious effort ever made to solve the slum problem in this country, an effort which will involve the expenditure of millions of pounds of public money."

"I want you to know also that we are not forgetful of the cultural needs of the nation. Ireland, as you know, has a great cultural heritage, which, unhappily, has been largely lost to our generation because of the decline of the national language.

"The brave efforts to save the language which have been made in the schools during the last ten or twelve years are now, however, beginning to bear fruit. "And the next generation will. I hope and believe believe, in a position to reclaim the inheritance of the race and to cultivate and improve it with the same zeal as did our ancestors of old."

GOVERNMENT

"We believe that popular government—government, in Lincoln's phrase, 'of the people, by the people, and for the people'—is the surest means of producing this type of State. We know the weaknesses of the system but we believe that it is still the system of government which, without encroaching upon the rights of its citizens, best develops in individuals a sense of responsibility to the community as a whole, and all things considered best fulfils the purposes for which government is instituted.'

"Accordingly, we are resolved to preserve the popular institutions we possess and to remove the last remaining barriers to the exercise of the people's right to govern themselves. The self-governing Ireland we envisage is an Ireland true to the best traditions of her past, speaking the language in which these traditions have come down to us, applying to the problems of a new age the principles that right reason and long experience have proved to be true.

"It is an Ireland in which shall be accomplished the purpose of those who ninteen years ago proclaimed the Irish Republic and gave their lives in its defence—the Ireland that has been the dream of our people since their freedom was torn from them.

COMMON EFFORT

"We count on our citizens here to subordinate all sectional interests and views to a great common effort for the realisation of this Ireland.

"In such an effort we know the 'scattered children of the Gael,' wherever they may be, will be with us as in the past with their active sympathy and support.

New Pro-Chancellor Of Delhi University

NEW DELHI, April 6

In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of Delhi University Act, 1922 (VIII of 1922), his Excellency the Chancellor of Delhi University is pleased to appoint the Hon. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., to be the Pro-Chancellor of the said University, for a period of three years with effect from the 2nd April, 1935, vice the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dr. Mian Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., resigned.—United Press.

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1929	36,37,000
1930	56,95,000
1931	68,74,500
1932	75,65,000
1933	1,29,17,000
1934	1,56,07,000

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WHEEL TAX IN SUBURBS

Measure Comes Into Force Despite Rejection Of Govt. Bill By Council

(From Our Own Correspondent).
ANDHERI, April 5.

My forecast that Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala's election to the presidential "gadi" of the District Local Board has proved incorrect and I now understand that no less than four candidates are in the field. They are Messrs. Shantaram Patil, Paul Pereira, Prof. N. K. Bhagvat and Mr. C. D. Barfivala. The real fight will be between the last two and Mr. Barfivala's chances are by no means rosy, although there is no difference of opinion about his excellent work for the cause of local self-government in the Suburbs. But the Board, constituted as it is, is not in a mood to support a nationalist of the calibre of Mr. Barfivala. The first meeting of the new Board has been called on April 13, for election of the President.

WHEEL TAX IN FORCE.

In anticipation of the safe passage of the Motor Taxation Bill introduced by Government in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Andheri-Vile Parla Municipal Board at a recent meeting passed a resolution authorising its Executive to levy a Wheel Tax on vehicles garaged in Municipal limits to enable it to claim a share of the new taxation. Although the Bill has been thrown out, the Municipal resolution has come into force from 1st April and all vehicles, except the country cart, will be taxed according to a schedule approved by Government. It is expected that the Municipality will be able to collect about Rs. 5,000 which will be devoted for the up-keep of the roads which are in a very bad condition just at present.

SARASWAT HOUSING SOCIETY.

The Kanara Saraswat Housing Society of Jogeshwari, which was started some fifteen years ago for the purpose of providing cheap residential buildings for its members, is having an anxious time owing to heavy losses in rents. As the buildings were constructed during the boom period by loan raised at a high rate, it is not possible for the Committee of the Society to reduce the rents any further with the result that a large number of tenements have remained vacant. The only way out of the difficulty is for Government to reduce the rate of interest on their loans from 6 to 3 per cent, and this will considerably help the Society in getting over the serious crisis with which it is threatened at present. The Annual General Meeting of the Society which will be shortly called for the adoption of the annual report and Accounts will no doubt consider the position in all its aspects.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Can a Municipality stop the sanitary service of a rate-payer on the ground that certain building bye-laws of the Municipality have not been observed by him in erecting a building? This question was debated upon at length at the last meeting of Andheri-Vile Parla Municipality when a requisition signed by four members of the Municipality was sent to the President. In the course of the debate, it was found that the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, under his own authority, stopped the sanitary service and another member of the Committee, not knowing that it was done by his chief, drew up a requisition thinking that the action had been taken by the Managing Committee who had decided to prosecute that rate-payer. Two members of the Managing Committee were pursuaded to sign the requisition and when it was taken to the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee for his signature, he forgot all about his own action and coolly attached his signature to that precious document! When the whole story was unfolded at the General Meeting of the Municipality, everybody laughed in his sleeves. Of course this was done at the expense of the poor tenants who suffered great hardships for several days before the service could be restored. Ultimately the matter was, I understand, referred to the Sanitary Committee for enquiry and report.

BREACH OF TRADE-MARK IN SURAT

Surat Seller Charged And Sentenced

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, April 5.

Mr. Sheikh, Sessions Judge of Surat, after hearing the arguments from the parties, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the order passed by the lower court in an appeal filed by Mr. Nanabhai Chunilal Kabrawala of Surat, preparer and seller of Painskiller. The appellant was charged under sections 482 and 486 I.P.C. and was found guilty in the lower court and had been ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

The complaint in the lower court was filed by Mr. B. V. Daruwala, agent and stockist of Purshottam Hirji and Sons, who is the agent of Dewis Lawrence and Co., of America for Bombay and Madras Presidency.

Three Arts 'Literary Lunch'

(From A Correspondent.)

3 Arts Conservatoire's first literary luncheon on Thursday at Apollo Hotel was an unqualified success. In the cosmopolitan gathering a large number of ladies were present. Atiya Begum in explaining the meaning of the Conservatoire, said: "The luncheons were also a feature of it. And it was significant that no less a person than His Highness the Sheriff of Morocco should be the one to declare these luncheons open.

Among those present were H. H. the Nawab Begum of Janjira, Mrs. Datoobhoy, Drs. Mrs. Cama, and Mistry and Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha.

Atiya Begum regretted the aimless pursuits of the various organisations for the purpose of regeneration of India, drifting rudderless without a prescribed aim, and deplored the most miserable condition of education, which was the root source of their deficiencies. There were three groups of people, she said, the hysterical, who stood for indiscriminate notoriety; those who posed as saviours and played into the hands of the opponents to buy hollow honours and the few sincere conscientious workers who, indeed, were laying the real foundation of future India, and Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha was one of them. His dangerous vigile night after night picketing for over a month, had really been instrumental in the closing down of some of the gambling dens with which the city is over-full.

His Highness the Sheriff of Morocco ably responded and said, there were troubles in his country, but they were united in one aim. He felt honoured to be allowed to open this interesting and useful institution, and would be always pleased to keep in touch with it and come to it again. Man's nature was selfish and kept the women down-trodden, but this was entirely against the precepts of Islam and should not be tolerated. Ignorance was a crime and this crime was very prominent among the Indian Muslims.

PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX HAVOC

Presidency Health Bill Shows High Mortality

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended March 30th were as under:—

Plague:—In the presidency there were in all 163 attacks and 98 deaths from plague against 142-72 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows: Kaira 91 attacks and 52 deaths against 57-36; Satara 43-23 against 42-20; Dharwar 9-8 against 15-6; Belgaum 9-4 against 13-3; Bijapur 7-6 against 7-3; Kanara 2-1 against 4-2 and Sholapur 2-2 against 4-2.

Cholera:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 51 attacks and 15 deaths against 48 attacks and 18 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 37 attacks and 9 deaths against 20-4 in the previous week; Sholapur 9-3 against 10-5; Poona 1-1 against 1-0; Satara 1-1 against nil and Larkana 3-1 against nil.

SMALL POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 545 attacks and 112 deaths; East Khandesh 479-97; Belgaum 353-50; Kanara 220-35; Nasik 248-18; Poona 146-29; Dharwar 133-18; Thana 120-4; Ahmednagar 90-12; Kaira 83-24; Ahmedabad 53-26; Sholapur 54-3; Kolaba 41-5; Bijapur 41-7; Satara 34-5; Ratnagiri 24-2; Broach 22-3; Surat 18-4; Panch Mahals 6-3; Bombay Suburban 3-0; Nawabshah 16-4; Hyderabad 76-23; Dadu 4-1; Karachi 2-2 and Bombay City 119-73. Total 2,382 attacks and 560 deaths against 2,095—391 in the previous week.

Primary vaccination and re-vaccination of adults is being resorted to in and around the affected areas.

Poona city reported 27 attacks and 17 deaths from small-pox against 10-9 in the previous week. One attack and 1 death were reported from Poona Suburban area and 7 attacks only from Poona Cantonment.

Nineteen attacks and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 31 attacks and 22 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 11 attacks and 2 deaths; Ahmednagar district 3-0 and Bombay City 5-2.

MALARIA.

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 55 villages and treated 754 persons. Of these, 602 were treated for malaria. The number of children and the adults examined for spleen was 849 and 538 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

IT MAY BRING YOU LUCK

Try Your Chance At Swadeshi Market

Rs. 5 MAY BRING YOU Rs. 100

The Secretary, Swadeshi Market Committee writes:—

Everybody is complaining nowadays about the dullness in business and, therefore, the effect of this dullness for dealers confined to Swadeshi only can be very well imagined.

In such times the Swadeshi Market Committee has organised a scheme for the benefit of public—supporting the cause of Swadeshi. The Committee is running under its supervision, a Swadeshi Market at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay for the last four years and is doing its level best to further the cause of Swadeshi. The Committee's scheme referred to above affords unique opportunity to all to earn Rs. 100/- or more without any loss whatsoever, to themselves and the Committee expects that the public will fully avail of this opportunity.

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME.

For every 5 rupees worth of purchase from any one or more shops (possessing Committee's certificate) in a day or during the entire Sale period (23-3-35 to 28-4-35) one can get one Coupon bearing a number from the Committee's Office in the Chowk. All coupons are numbered and 37 of these numbers have been selected by the Committee and are kept sealed in the Committee's Office.

At the end of the Sale Period, the envelope will be opened and these Lucky Numbers will be published in the local papers as well as on the Committee's Notice Board.

The price of the coupon will be stated against each number and those who return the coupons bearing one of these numbers will receive from the Committee the stated price. The Committee will buy back the coupons at the following prices.

1 coupon at Rs. 100.
2 coupons at Rs. 50 each.
4 coupons at Rs. 25 each.
10 coupons at Rs. 10 each.
20 coupons at Rs. 5 each.
Total 37 coupons at Rs. 500.

Thus it will be seen that for mere purchases of one's own requirements from the Swadeshi Market one secures the right to sale back to the Committee maximum 37 coupons got free of charge at prices varying from Rs. 100 to 5 according to the number on the coupon.

Attention is specially drawn to the fact that the Committee accepts no responsibility whatsoever for lost or misplaced coupons and, therefore, all possible care should be taken to preserve the Coupons till the declaration of the Lucky Numbers.

It is not too much to hope that everybody will realise the benefit to one's self and to the indigenous industries accruing out of this scheme.

Any further information or literature regarding this scheme will be supplied by the Secretary during office hours.

TO FIGHT SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASES

Prophylaxis Centres In City

The eighth annual meeting of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council was held at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Friday evening. Sir Tembuljee B. Nariman presided.

PROPHYLAXIS STATIONS.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Council, Dr. Socretes Noronha, Municipal Venereologist, and Dr. J. S. Nerurker, Health Officer of Bombay, in the course of their Annual Report stated that in view of the fact that moral prophylaxis influenced only a very small number of people and that the best means of preventing the dissemination of venereal diseases was to provide the public with centres for medical prophylaxis, the Council succeeded in inducing Government and local bodies to start Prophylaxis Stations for those who expose themselves to the risk of contracting veneral diseases. Accordingly, three centres were started in the City, one at the Municipal Anti-Venereal Clinic, Bellasis Road, the second at the J. J. Hospital and the third at the Victoria Docks.

The Council took part in several Health Exhibitions and arranged as many as twelve lectures at different centres.

The president congratulated the Council and its Secretaries for the creditable work turned out during the year under review.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Sir Temulji B. Nariman; Chairman of the Executive Committee: Mr. G. Wiales, ICS; Secretaries: Dr. Socrates Noronha and Dr. J. S. Nerurker; Treasure: Mr. M. Venkatrao.

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Our Baroda Letter

TO ACCELERATE RURAL PROGRESS

Govt. Aim Explained By Dewan At Amreli Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, April 3.

"What the Government want to do is to accelerate the progress, as in this age of aeroplanes, they do not want the villages in India to be moving at the pace of the bullock-cart." With these introductory remarks Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, performed the opening ceremony of the Rural Uulift Exhibition of Amreli last week. He stated that no lasting progress could be achieved unless all sides of village life were tackled at the same time.

He referred in glowing tributes to His Highness' assiduous labour for the last 50 years for the welfare of the rural population. Referring to the efforts of Government, Dewan said that an attempt was being made to give primary education a rural bias and to make teachers rural-minded in order that they might take a legitimate place in the life of village and become useful member of society. He stated that it was laid down as the policy by His Highness to review periodically the activities of all departments.

Concluding his address, Dewan Saheb complimented Messrs. Ramji Hansraj and Harilal Parikh for organising the scheme of rural reconstruction at much sacrifice, Mr. Pratapray Mehta for his interest in library movement, and Messrs. Jagjivandas Modi and Mohanlal Virjibhai for rural uplift work.

APPEAL TO GOVT. FOR RELIEF.

In the recent session of Baroda States Peoples' Conference, a resolution, sponsored by delegates of Amreli district, urging the Baroda Government to grant further relief in land revenue to certain parts of the district because the present relief was inadequate, was passed, and during the course of discussion the appalling conditions or miserable plight of peasants was narrated by Messrs. Harilal Parikh and Hargovind Pandya.

Naib Dewan Mr. Manilal Nanavati, reviewing the administration report of the electrical department for the year 1933-34, states, that endeavours should be made to popularise the use of electricity for domestic purposes. There is a great scope for development of the supply system in the city and rural areas. The gross revenue of the system amounted to Rs. 4,92,678 against Rs. 481,747 during the previous year. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 108,636. The Baroda Municipality accelerated its street lighting by adding 370 street lights, totalling in all 1446. It is understood that there is a reference to the need of some check on supply of telephones for offices.

Larkhana Letter

Rs. 10,000 TO BE COLLECTED FROM DISTRICT

For Silver Jubilee Celebrations

(From Our Sind Correspondent.)
LARKANA, April 4.

Mr. Ridley, the collector and District Magistrate, Larkana, who is being transferred to Bombay, is giving charge of his post to Mr. Patel.

Arrangements for Silver Jubilee celebrations are being made in this District. About ten thousand rupees are to be collected from this District Mr Patel, ICS, the collector is the chairman of the committee. The District Local Board, Larkana has contributed Rs. 500 and the Larkana Municipality Rs 250 towards the Central Funds of the Committee.

The District Local Board Larkana, in order to meet the deficit of Rs 70,000, has done away with the services of clerks, servants, doctors etc: and stopped the Motor Car allowance of the chief Officer.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister arrives here on 10th inst and stays at Larkana for three days. He is being presented with the addresses of welcome by the District Local Board, Larkana and the Larkana Municipality.

F. R. C. S. FOR DR. GHARPURE

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, April 3.

News has reached here of the success of Dr. K. C. Gharpure M.S. (Bombay) at the FRCS examination held at Edinburgh (Scotland).

Dr. Gharpure, who left for Edinburgh in February 1934, hails from a respectable family of Poona and was educated at the Fergusson College, Poona and Grand Medical College, Bombay. After getting his M.S. degree, he was appointed as an Honorary Surgeon at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, in 1930 and he worked in this capacity for about four years.

He is expected to be back in India by the end of May and he will resume his duties at the Sassoon Hospital by the beginning of June.

Indore Officer's Death

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, April 4.

The death occurred, on Monday morning, at the Tukojirao Hospital, of Mr. Y. P. Bhosle, Special Agricultural Officer, Indore State, following a severe attack of Meningitis.

Mr. Bhosle hailed from Kolhapur and leaves behind him a widow and a daughter. Widespread sympathy is extended to the members of the family in their sad bereavement.

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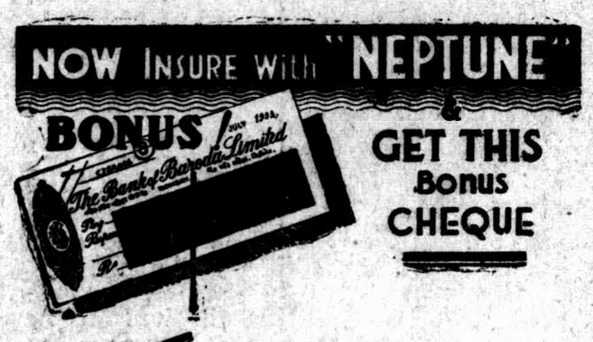

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Fight Against Plague In Villages Of Borsad

DR. BHASKAR PATEL'S SUCCESSFUL FORMULA

SIRDAR'S SUPERVISION AND VISIT TO VILLAGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 6.

In certain places the carocene emulsion was freely used as a measure of anti-plague campaign in killing fleas and its genesis which play a very important part in spreading the disease. During the campaign Dr. Bhasker could find out that the existing formula and the strength in which it was used, was not at all effective in killing the fleas. He, therefore, made some experiments on fleas with certain emulsion. As a result of these experiments Dr. Bhasker was successful in finding out a very effective formula of preparing Napthchelene carosene emulsion which if used in certain strength would kill the plague infected fleas called X-Cheopis at once. The use of Naphthelene in certain proportion, in preparing the kerosene emulsion and the method of preparing fine creame like emulsion, played a great part in destroying the fleas. He could prove by experiments on fleas that simple kerosene oil emulsion prepared in a bad manner was not effective at all in killing the fleas. By further experiments the strength of solution to be used in disinfective, the houses were determined. This should be considered as a great progress in anti-plague campaign.

WORST AFFECTED VILLAGE.

The worst affected village of the taluka called Ranjipura was first handled. Out of the total population of 80 persons nearly 22 died within very short time. Sardar Vallabhbhai therefore ordered the clearing of this village first. Dr. Bhaskar led the campaign with a batch of workers including the Secretary of the District Congress Committee Mr. Raojibhai Patel. All the houses and the streets of the village were thoroughly swept. The floor of the houses were then sprinkled with bleaching powder water.

SARDAR'S VISIT.

No sooner was the work nearly over than Sardar Patel arrived at the spot along with a party consisting of Bhaktiba Darbar Saheb and Miss Manibehn. The Sardar said to the people how important it was to live in clean dwellings and neat surroundings The party then drove to the next village, of 600 population, where the cleaning process was to be begun. The Sardar made a fine speech appealing to the people to remove the plague from their area with the help of workers and Dr. Bhasker, whom he had specially called there and who had left his practice in Bombay.

LISTING PLAGUE INFECTED HOUSES.

During the disinfection campaign of the village called Palej Dr. Bhasker took the opportunity to explain to the people how plague spreads and further told them how it could be effectively checked if the people only took care by informing the workers where the rat-plague had occurred. It is generally a bad habit of the people to hide the fact if the plague rat was found dead in their homes. It was explained to them how wrong it was to hide such a fact and thus allow the disease to spread. Dr. Bhasker requested the audience to announce the names of the houses where the rat-plague was to be found. The result of this appeal was wonderful. Some people at once declared their houses as plague infected spots. The work of disinfection was thus made very easy. The occupants welcomed the disinfecting process of their homes and helped the volunteers to a great extent. The inhabitants helped the volunteers in cleaning the streets and burning the rags, etc.

Let it be noted that habit of declaring by the occupants themselves the houses infected by plague helps a great deal in removing the horrible scourge of the land. It is more so because the plague can easily be checked by disinfection and fumigation process in the houses.

The disinfecting process will proceed from one village to another. The results so far are very encouraging.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS

Increase In Means Of Conveyance

The following is sent to us for publication:—

The Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels of 1935 has now entered on its last constructive phase.

The various monumental works have all been placed, and at the moment the task of completing the approaches and the direct access to the ground is being actively pursued.

One of the most important problems was to increase the means of transport for the conveyance of visitors from Brussels to its World Fair. In this respect, the formation of Tramway Centres will permit of 1,00,000 persons being catered for in an hour. The stations are already built, and the rails in position. The Management Station, the Customs Office, and the Tool and Clearing Hall, are already in service. With regard to the Interior Railway, which is intended to make the tour of the vast city, this is almost completed.

In and about the Exhibition, 10,000 metres on streets and roads have been traced out, and are now ready to be covered in "Dolomie", which will do away with dust and mud, and will permit of walking about the majestic alleys of the World's Fair, without fatigue. At the approaches of the Exhibition, special garages are being erected for Motor Coaches and other for Motor Cars, with accommodation for 10,000 vehicles.

Public service of all kinds (Post, Telephone, Telegraph, Fire Brigade and Entrance) are being organised, and are beginning to function.

WOODEN PARK READY.

The Wooded Park of 17 hectares, as well as the lake which crosses it and on which motor boats will go about, is now quite finished. A magnificent auditorium, in which will be given daily concerts, is also ready. At the same time, it may be said that everything is also ready for the illuminations and the evening fetes.

"Old Brussels" has taken on an aspect, almost definite, and is ready to receive the public, with all its joyous noises and processions and flourish of trumpets. At the moment, the construction of the Amusement Park, with its many sensational attractions, is approaching its completion.

The Great Palaces are nearly completed. The Central Hall, which will serve as a Model Station, and of which the platforms and set of metal are completed, is now receiving its interior decoration. With regard to the side Halls, the Fete Room, the Palace of Ancient Art and the buildings of the Administrative Services of the Exhibition, these are being finished with all speed.

The International Hall, and the various Pavilions of the Belgian Section, are now ready to receive their exhibitors and their goods. With regard to the Pavilion of Foreign Nations, work is being continued there with feverish haste, which shows the unanimous will that everything should be ready for the 27th April, the date of the Official Opening.

RAPID WORK EVERYWHERE.

In short, the work is advancing with such rapidity that any one visiting the grounds of the Exhibition after an interval of only a week, is full of admiration for the progress, which has been accomplished in that period.

In visiting the grounds, the folk are struck by the magnificent unity which the World's Fair of Brusse's will offer in such diverse forms and one feels the impression of force, of power and of beauty which is developed by the imposing work, which is intended to mark a historic date in civilisation.

ADVANCE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Allahabad To Have Home Pounded Rice Shops

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

Mahatmaji is having private correspondence with the local workers of the All India Village Industries Association in regard to the opening of shops to trade in home-pounded rice, etc.

Attempts are being made in this direction and soon Allahabad would be having shops to sell provisions brought from the villages.—United Press.

Beauty and the Bath

From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

The daily bath has been abridged to an invigorating plunge or shower. Exercises compressed into a few scientifically planned movements, and by the use of Oatine the time spent in massage has been reduced to a few minutes instead of hours.

The emancipation of Woman from her old slavery to the toilet has been Oatine's contribution to Feminine progress.

Thanks to Oatine Beauty is no longer a life work but a spare time recreation.

OATINE CREAM and OATINE SNOW are the gifts of modern science to Beauty Culture.

THE OATINE Co.

GRAHAM BUILDING, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STATE REFORM IN GERMANY

Supreme Powers Vested With Reich Minister

PROVINCIAL GOVTS. IN NAME ONLY

(From A Correspondent.)

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

In Germany a State reform has been put through in two years that may be compared with the formation of centrally governed uniform States in Western Europe France and England which took place centuries ago. Even in Germany herself the broad masses have remained unconscious of the fact that by this a thousand years of German and Central European history has been brought to a close. How much less is this known outside the Third Realm, where with the exception of the historians it is natural that hardly anybody knows the internal State affairs of foreign lands and their importance for the surrounding countries. But the formation of uniform States in France and England, which we have already mentioned as having taken place hundreds of years ago, has made European history in grand style, and there is no reason to see why the final closure to a thousand year old development in central Europe should not also make history. Therefore, it is necessary to get a clear understanding of the importance and the consequences of Germany's State reconstruction.

POWERFUL 1000 YEARS AGO.

Germany was a powerful empire more than a thousand years ago, the ruler of which shared the mastery of the known world of those days with the Roman Catholic Church. Then the Dukes (Princes) of the various German tribes grew stronger and stronger and, supported by the claim of the Church to temporal rule, assumed more and more rights. A number of feeble rulers (purposely chosen by the tribal princes to be sovereign lords) lost nearly all central power to the ambitious tribal princes (a kind of petty provincial kings). Whereas in Western Europe the power of the petty princes had been broken and the sole power was firmly established in the hands of the sovereign lords of the various countries, the small ones in Germany were fighting against the great ones and against each other. Bismark, the creator of the Second German Empire, succeeded sixty years ago in setting up a new imperial house, but even he had to allow the individual sovereigns, the kings and dukes of numerous German "countries" extensive sovereign rights of their own as descendants of the tribal princes of the Middle Ages. Germany was practically still no uniform State. The revolution of 1918 removed these rulers, but their privileges were passed on to the parliaments of the individual countries. The parliament-governed Germany of post-war days was a feeble creation. Its weaknesses and the German disunion that for a thousand years had proved so fatal, were such that parties and churches in the parliaments of the various lands disregarded the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Those countries, i.e. the provinces, could even prosecute the central authority before a court of law, and in very many matters they were not obliged to suffer any intervention by the Central Government.

IN HITLER'S REGIME.

Hitler came to power resolved to break at once the particularism, the special powers of the individual German provinces and to create that German uniform State which for centuries had been the unfulfilled desire of that great nation. Two months after assuming power he created by law the office of a "Reichsstatthalter" (Governor) for each German province. The governors were responsible to him along and they had to a certain extent the task of supervising the provincial governments, immediately and before the countries had been legally set aside and converted into provinces subject exclusively to authority of the Reich, for which, of course, time and accurate preparatory work were needed. The principal sovereign rights, viz., the appointment of high officials and the right to grant pardons, were immediately transferred. But in these things the provincial governments, which still continue to exist, had the right to make suggestions.

REICH SUPREME AUTHORITY.

The second step was taken about a year later, on the anniversary of the assumption of power, by a law which entirely deprived the countries of their independence, by placing them under the supervision of the Home Secretary of the Reich, the minister to whom the administration and the home policy of the Reich are entrusted. The provincial governments, which now existed in name only, had in everything to obey the orders of the Reich minister. This law left the position of the Governors unclear, for they had now become to all intents and purposes superfluous and the theory could thwart the instructions of the Reich Minister, as they had to be placed before them by the provincial governments to be sanctioned.

On the second anniversary of the revolution, on the 30th January, 1935, the final touch was given to the jurisdiction which put an end to a thousand years of dismemberment and of weak central power. A law for the reconstruction of State finally set aside the sovereign Powers and their governments, converting them into provincial administrations similar to those of the West European national states. This law, together with the decrees issued by the Chancellor of the Reich on the 1st February 1935, transfers the sovereign rights, the appointment of officials and the right to pardon to the Chancellor himself, who may retransfer them to the authorities under him. In actual practice these rights will in future be exercised by the competent Minister of the Reich, except in particularly important instances. The leading officials of the provincial administrations will, of course, be appointed by the "Fuhrer" himself. The highest official of these new provinces is the Governor, who according to the Law no longer administers a country, but an "Amtsbereich" (official Department). In each individual branch he is subject to the competent Minister of the Reich for that particular branch, just as was in the Prussian provinces always the case with the "Oberprasidenten" (Lords-Lieunant) of the provinces, with whom the Governors are thus placed in the same rank. The extent of the official Districts (Amtsbezirke)—so says the law—is determined by the Chancellor. Thus he can gradually alter the frontiers of the principalities and kingdoms that arose during the Middle Ages and make them to suit the requirements of modern administration and to-day's forms of trade and traffic, can unite dwarf States and join them up to larger ones, can split up administrative areas that are too large, and so on.

That law has created the national uniform State, converted half independent States into provinces and their prime ministers into provincial prefects. The German Reich has attained a political and administrative unity that had been missing for a thousand years and has condemned the country to impotence, whilst the timely creation of a national State secured for the French and English a decided predominance. The consequence of this reform of the German Reich may well also be of historical importance.

Castophene
Castor oil Chocolates are equally good for Children and Adults
Sweet Pleasant & Effective

Bombay Agents:— CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Government Securities Steady

CALCUTTA, April 6.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes ruled easier due to selling pressure and only moderate business was put through. In Coals no business was reported. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Sugars showed easier tendency today while others were unchanged. Government Securities opened quiet but closed steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1|2 per cent loan 1941 100|6; 3 1|2 per cent paper 88|15; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 103|2; 5 per cent. loan 1945|55 115|9|3 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1940|43 108|9.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty. 378; Central 34|8; Reserve Bank of India 115.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light 57|8 small lot.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 16|4, Adamjee pref. 126|8; Anglo India 505; Auckland 248 small lot; Belvedere 460 small lot; Champdany 190; Clive 33|8; Fort William 342 small lot; Howrah 57|4; Hukumchand 14|8; India 412|8 small lot; Kamarhatty 567; Lansdowne 167; Reliance 76|8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Cuttack electric 9|4; U. P. Electric 162|8; Bengal Iron 3|10; Indian Iron and Steel 6|6; B. I. Corporation 134; Mathurapore Zemindary As. 11; Buland 12|8; Cawnpore ordy. 33; Samastipore 9|6.—A.P.

NEW YORK SUGAR

NEW YORK, April 5.

July	2.33—05
Sept.	2.38—04
Dec.	2.44—05
Jan.	2.31—05

THUNDERSTORM IN FRONTIER

Temperature Below Normal In U. P. & N. W. India

POONA, April 7.

The western disturbance caused local thunderstorm and rain along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir, Punjab Kumaon Hills and West Rajputana with a few light showers in Sind. Scattered thundershowers also occurred in North Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur and South Madras. Temperatures continue markedly below normal over the northwest India and the United Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Sibsagar one inch; Tezpur a half; Dibrugarh a quarter; Rawalpindi one and a half; Sonamarg and Murree one; Bikaner and Cherat three quarters; Bhawalpur, Quetta, Kalat and Dalhousie a half; Multan, Srinagar, Khanpur, Lahore and Harnal a quarter; Palamcottah three; Coonoor two; Pamban one; Trivandrum and Kodaikanal half an inch each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue along Northwest Frontier and inclease in Kashmir and the Punjab and extend into West United Provinces. Scattered thundershowers are likely to recur in Assam and South Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-4-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.1 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.6 degrees 1.0 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-4-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Storm Sweeps Over Sangli

SANGLI, April 3.

A violent storm swept over Sangli on Monday evening accompanied by slight showers thunder, and lightning.

A heap of grass caught fine by a terrible stroke of lightning and created much sensation. The fire was extinguished immediately and there was not must loss.

GOVT. APPEAL REJECTED

Acquittal Of S. I. And Two Constables

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A Government appeal against the acquittal of a Sub-Inspector of Police and two constables on charges of perjury was dismissed to-day by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid at the Lahore High Court.

The case was that in 1931, the two accused constables Abdul Karim and Mehar Din, attached to the Amritsar District police, were sent to a village near Amritsar to arrest a man named Devasingh in connection with a murder case. When one of the constables was about to handcuff Devasingh, an accomplice of the latter, in order to rescue him, fired shots in the air with a gun and when the constable relaxed his grip on the wanted man, the latter is said to have whipped a revolver and fired six times at the police party, wounding a constable from among the party.

In the subsequent case against Devasingh arising from this assault, Sub-Inspector Alamgir who was deputed to investigate the case, as well as the two above-mentioned constables are said to have given their evidence in a manner, which went against their previous statements and perjury charges were laid against them by Government under section 193 I. P. C. The Sessions Judge had acquitted all the three accused and the High Court to-day refused to interfere with the acquittal.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 29th March 1935.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,35,00,000
Public Deposits	10,39,98,000
Other Deposits	80,69,12,000
Sundries	1,16,78,000
Rupees	1,03,73,38,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	43,80,92,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	9,28,000
Loans	8,87,92,000
Cash Credits	20,33,30,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,33,94,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	30,76,000
Dead Stock	2,46,77,000
Sundries	42,81,000
Balances with other Banks	6,82,000
	80,32,52,000
Cash	23,40,86,000
Rupees	1,03,73,38,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 846,000
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,576,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 83,800

Percentage 25.23.
Banks Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Public Deposits	3,45,16,000 Increase
Other Deposits	2,96,17,000 Increase

ASSETS.

Banks' Investments	37,61,000 Decrease
Loans	1,35,46,000 Increase
Cash Credits	1,22,91,000 Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased	47,24,000 Decrease
Cash	4,58,58,000 Increase
Percentage 25.23.	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,33,96,000
	29,75,70,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	5,20,83,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,29,06,000
Bills Discounted	70,72,000
Lands and Buildings	1,25,64,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,85,93,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt., Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	15,43,52,000
	29,75,70,000

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of hTe Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st March 1935.

LIABILITIES

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	24,06,74,000

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

The Dy. Controller of the Currency Bombay have issued the following abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st March 1935:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,86,10,23
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
Silver coin in India	77,25,30
Gold bullion in India	41,55,19
Silver bullion in India	13,12,47
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	35,89,71
In England	18,27,58

MEDICAL RELIEF TO AGRICULTURISTS

C. P. Administration Starts Cheap Dispensaries

NAGPUR, April 5.

Opening cheap dispensaries in rural areas is one of the many items on the programme of the Medical Administration of the Central Provinces Government. The Government's Budget for 1935-36 provides cheap-planned dispensaries at Dhamni and Pinjar in the cotton-growing district of Akola, and at Patankherda in the Buldana District. Similar dispensaries at Khondali, Kurha, Teosa, Borakhedi, Patanbori, Fulsaongi, have already been opened and are offering cheap medical relief to the agricultural populations of these districts.

RELIEF TO MILLIONS

It is believed that an ever-increasing number of people have been taking advantage of these facilities. It is estimated that in the Provinces. They have now been treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries run partly by Government and partly by Local Bodies and aided private agencies in 1934.

FIGHTING BLINDNESS

The Medical Administration has long been thinking out ways and means for fighting blindness in the Provinces. They have opened a Blind Relief Centre at Katol and is put in charge of a trained medical man. The question of opening more such centres is receiving attention of the Government.

To encourage the study of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine, the Administration have set apart ten scholarships of Rs. 20 per month for students desiring to prosecute their studies at the Ayurvedic College of the Benares Hindu University.—A.P.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

How Accession Is Made A Farce

H. K. writes in "London Times":

The attitude of the Princes of India towards Federation looms large just now, and much will be heard, on either side, of the "sanctity of their treaties with the British Government."

TREATIES WITH STATES.

May, I therefore, as a very recently retired senior officer of the Political Department, remind those who are trying to follow the discussions inside and outside Parliament that out of the 600 or more so-called States now in existence only about 40 have any treaties with Government. Of these 40 treaties only about 20 contain any positive assurance or admission of independence in internal affairs (none of the States is independent externally). The position of the non-treaty States —the overwhelming majority—has been gradually determined by various causes, e.g., conquest, agreements not having the force of treaties, but expressly conferring certain rights and powers, political practice, force of circumstances, fortuitous chance, and so on. Only about 100 States even have the right to a salute. More than 300 are generally classified as mere estates.

THEIR REAL STATUS.

The following quotation from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report of 1917 is apposite:—

"'Native States' is applied and has been applied during the past century to a collection of about 700 Rulerships which exhibit widely different characteristics; which range from States with full autonomy over their internal affairs to States in which Government exercises, through its agents, large powers of internal control, and even down to the owners of a few acres of land."

EVERY ONE MUST SIGN!

In amplification of this quotation I may add that, in one of the important Agencies to the Governor-General, out of about 300 Rulers only about 130 exercise any jurisdiction at all, and of these only about 20 have full powers, the jurisdictional powers of some of the rest being even limited to 15 days' imprisonment and a fine of about £2! The remaining Rulers, about 150 in number, are too small and poor to exercise any powers at all; their estates are, therefore, administered by Government officials. Yet every one of these petty Rulers, it is understood, must be invited to sign the "instrument of accession" about which a great deal is now being heard.

First Member Of Morvi State Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, April 3.

The Maharaja of Morvi has appointed Mr. Buch, as a first member of the State Cabinet.

Skin diseases—Bad legs
Varicose veins—Phlebitis
Arterio — Sclerosis
hardening of the arteries

Rheumatism — Gout
Pains — Backache
Sciatica — Lumbago
Female ailments

Keep your blood pure.

Female complaints
Periodical ailments
Internal growths
Tumours

Inflammation
Pimples — Eczema
Herpes — Prurigo

Don't put up any longer with the festering pimples of acne and eczema with herpetic vesicles, psoriasis, sycosis, rash, scabby eruptions and all those skin diseases, which are so painful and demoralising owing to the terrible itching. Prevent possible phlebitis and hemorrhage, if you should already be suffering from varicose veins or piles. Heal up those suppurating ulcers that eat into your legs right down to the bone. Clear your brain that throbs painfully with the influx of your blood in the congested arteries. Ease your swollen heart, which beats too fast, or spasmodically. Don't suffer needlessly from backache, lumbago, or sciatica. Don't support any longer chronic rheumatism or gout, which make you so helpless. Don't admit for an instant that you will fall a victim to sclerosis (hardening of the arteries), which will rob you of your manly strength and shorten the normal span of your life. And as for you, women, who frequently suffer from ill-health, why support periodical ailments, constant headaches, and all those congestive disorders which, at the time of your "change of life", may result in tumours or other internal growths? All sufferers from impure blood, who have already felt the first insidious symptoms of disease, should take immediate action to counteract it; their future health, and even their life, is at stake. The new season causes important changes to take place in the blood and you should help and increase this seasonal activity, by taking

Swollen glands
Suppuration of the ears — Lymphatic disorders

Headaches — Neuralgia — Dizziness
Congestive Accidents — Palpitation

Richelet's Blood Purifier

Rash — Psoriasis
Boils—Carbuncles
Erythema

Diseases of the scalp and beard
Eczema and sycosis

which is held in high esteem by the medical profession, owing to its extraordinary effects on the blood, however full of impurities the latter may be. No case can resist its action. Persistent ulcers of the legs, which have suppurated for years, are dried in a few days' time. Cases are known of sufferers, racked with rheumatism and gout, who have been able to resume their normal occupations. Not only does the cure of blood "purification" ease the itching, but it also removes the most stubborn of skin diseases, without leaving any marks. Persons with a tendency to congestion or sclerosis (hardening of the arteries) are promptly relieved by RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER: memory and sleep come back, and they are soon as active and energetic as before. Sufferers from impure blood should, therefore, not hesitate, as they can now put an end to their misery; it has been proven time and again that RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER has conquered bad blood and can bring it back to its real role, which is to dispense life—and not sickness or death.

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency, P. O. Box 817, Bombay.

RATNAGIRI POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Rajendra Babu Will Open And Nariman Will Preside

(From A Correspondent.)

VENGURLA, April 4.

Arrangements are holding the Fifth Ratnagiri District Political Conference are being made vigorously. The Venguria Taluka Congress Committee and the D. C. C. are co-operating with the Reception Committee to make the conference a great success.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will open the conference. Babu Rajendra Prasad is spending three days on tour in the Ratnagiri District. He will visit Savantwadi, Vengurla, Malvan, Rajapur and Ratnagiri.

Mr. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay will preside over the conference.

Rajendra Babu is expected here on May 12 at 5 p.m.

U. P. COUNCIL PROROGUED

LUCKNOW, April 6.

The United Provinces Legislative Council was prorogued this afternoon after its disposing of four non-official bills.

Rai Bahaddr Vikramajit Singh's bill amending the Agra University Act of 1926 with a view to changing the constitution of the Senate and the Executive Council in order to increase the representation of the members of the local Legislature on these two bodies was referred to select committee.

The House also agreed to circulate Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer's bill to provide for the administration of Hussainabad and allied endowments for eliciting public opinion on it.

None of the six resolutions figuring on the agenda was moved.—A. P.

NO SOCIAL DISABILITIES

Rao Bahadur Rajah Gives Notice Of Important Bill

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A, has given notice of the following Bill regarding social disabilities among the Hindus:

Whereas it is increasingly felt by the Hindu community that the disabilities, which are imposed by social custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus commonly known as the Depressed Classes, and which have been in certain matter even legally recognised in the adjudication of rights and duties in civil and criminal proceedings, are repugnant to modern conditions and ideas of justice and social solidarity and should no longer be recognised by law or otherwise enforced, but should be severely discouraged; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Hindu Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1935.

2. It shall apply to the whole of British India.

THEIR RIGHT TO ENJOY.

3. Notwithstanding any law, custom or usage to the contrary, no subject of His Majesty resident in British India shall, by reason merely of his belonging to a backward community or Depressed class among the Hindus, be prevented or disabled from being appointed to or enjoying or having access to any public office, stream, river, well, tank, pathway, convenience or service which the public have a right to enjoy or which is dedicated or maintained or licensed for the use of the public, or which is maintained or paid for out of public funds as the case may be.

And any law or usage which imposes any penalty or disability upon any person in regard to any such matter as aforesaid on the ground that such person belongs to any backward community or Depressed class among Hindus shall be void and shall not be recognised or enforced by a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or by the Government or by any public or local authority.—United Press.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BRIDGES

Scheme Considered By Shimoga District Board

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SANGLI, (By Mail.)

The third ordinary general meeting of the District Board of Shimoga was held lately at Honnali with Mr K H Halappa, the President, in the chair.

The board on the application of the residents of Balaguti resolved to give them permission to hold a Sandy at Kagenahilli Village on Tuesdays.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BRIDGES.

Mr B Krishna Rao Executive Engineer submitted for the consideration of the Board an estimate for the construction of inter-provincial bridges. The bridge over the Saravati river near Menasagar will be according to him of great importance to the District, as it will open up communication with Bhatkal, which is intended to be converted into a seaport town for a state.

PETROL-TAX.

As the Government refused to pay the share of the petrol-tax to the District funds, the Board resolved to request the Government to pay at least 90 per cent. of the land cess to the District Board.

PRESS-FACILITY.

Mr. B. Gopalachar brought a resolution that press representatives who attend the Board Meetings should be given facility. Many of the members opposed the resolution. The press-representatives who were present at the meeting made a request to the President in writing to explain to the members that it is not subsidy but facilities in the way of travelling expenses.

As nothing was done by the President the representatives withdrew from the meeting.

INSURANCE
MEN WANTING AN AGENCY IN WHICH THEY CAN MAKE MONEY
NOW SHOULD WRITE TO
ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY L
APOLLO St. FORT BOMBAY.

Madras Fire Brigade To Be Reorganised

MADRAS, April 6.

The reorganisation of the Madras Fire Brigade which is now under the dual control of the City Police and the Corporation of Madras is engaging the attention of authorities.

The Corporation is of the view that the Fire Brigade should be placed under a wholetime firemaster of the Corporation. Captain Westbroke of the Calcutta Fire Brigade has been invited to study the subject and submit proposals.—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money Market Remains Easy

Political Troubles Depress Securities

Nervousness In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

April, 5.

Money was steady at the opening and call funds were quoted as high as 4 per cent. on Monday mainly owing to gilt-edged settlement. The rate, however, ruled easier thereafter round 1½ to 2 per cent. The governing factors in this connection were the closure of the lists of the Reserve Bank shares and the continued cessation of the three months treasury bills. Moreover the market received fresh funds of Rs. 1½ crores from Treasury Bill maturities. The banks are gradually returning the funds borrowed from the Imperial Bank of India during the preceding few weeks. It is expected that monetary position will become comfortable when funds are returned on rejection of the excess applications for the Reserve Bank shares. The demand from trade has shown a small improvement of Rs. 3.80 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates :— One month 2 per cent. and two to six months 2½ per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on March 29, 1935 shows a big increase of Rs. 458.58 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 23,40,86,000 as compared with 14.80 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.23, an increase of 3.43 per cent. over last week. Loans, cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all risen by Rs. 135.40 lakhs, Rs. 122.91 lakhs and by Rs. 44.45 lakhs respectively. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 345.16 lakhs to Rs. 10.89 crores, probably due to Reserve Bank application money and other Deposits also show a large increase of Rs. 296.17 lakhs to Rs. 80.69 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3½ per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were weak, being influenced by the reports regarding the troubled political situation in Europe. The market appeared to take a gloomy view and was nervous in sympathy with the London market, where the price of 3½ per cent. India sterling stock registered a fall from £94 to £92 on Saturday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper fell sharply to as low as Rs. 88 in the local market. At the lower levels there was some profit-taking and enquiry from Banks. Towards the close, the market strengthened on firmer advices from London, where 3½ per cent. India stock showed an improvement to £93½ and 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper improved to Rs. 91-2 but closed at Rs. 89-4. The demand for other scrips was negligible with prices tending downwards. Until the political situation in Europe shows a definite improvement the market will continue to remain nervous. 3½ per cent. 1947-50 loan lost about a rupee to Rs. 100-9. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds closed at Rs. 100-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan receded further to Rs. 103-2, a decline of nearly 2 points, and 1943 loan from Rs. 105-6 to Rs. 104-12. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan lost about 12 annas to Rs. 107, 1940-43 loan from Rs. 108-14 to Rs. 108-6 and 1945-55 loan from Rs. 116 to Rs. 114-14. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan declined from Rs. 111-12 to Rs. 110. 5½ per cent. 1938-40 loan eased off to Rs. 107-8. 6½ per cent. 1935, Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-11 and 6½ per cent. Treasury bonds at Rs. 101-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady during the early part with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6-7/64 and buyers at 1/6-9/64. Towards the close a slightly easier feeling prevailed owing to monetary situation. Business in connection with export of gold for near or forward delivery was nil and merchandise export bills were small. Forward positions were also a shade easier and the following were the quotations :—May 1/6-1/16 ; June/July 1/6-1/32 and Aug. 1/6.

Much of the uncertainty due to the Belgian monetary situation which pervaded the foreign exchange market during the last two weeks was removed by the decision of the new Belgian Government to abandon the gold standard temporarily and devalue the Belga by 28 per cent., the exchange rate being fixed by the Cabinet during the interim regime from May 31. However, wide fluctuations were witnessed in the New York-London and Paris-London cross rates. Opening at $4.84¼ (four cents higher than last closing, $4.80¼) the New York-London rate weakened to $4.76, but later regained strength and closed firm at $4.84¼. The Paris-London rate though not so widely erratic moved in sympathy with the dollar-sterling rate. It opened at 73.03 and after improving to 73.53 declined mid-week to 72.34. Reacting again to 73.25 it eased off to 72.46 and closed at 73.29. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 28.53 and 58.18 respectively.

GOLD.

The trend of prices in gold was easier this week, but the local rates ruled above export parity making fresh business impossible. Erratic movements on cross rates coupled with the uncertainty still persisting regarding the position of the Swiss franc and the Guilder, following the divorce of the Belga from gold, influenced the market and traders showed a feeling of caution and hesitation. The price of ready gradually receded from Rs. 36 to Rs. 35-14-6 mid-week but reacting to Rs. 36-0-9 weakened again to Rs. 35-12-6 The turnover in the local market was small and mainly inter-bazaar. The price of sovereigns moved likewise and the quotations after declining to 22-11-6 and 22-12-0 improved and closed at Rs. 22-14 and Rs. 22-14-6 for ready and forward respectively. In London the price of gold declined at the opening to 143sh. 8d. and thereafter moved between 145/8½ and 144/1 and closed at 144/3d. Stocks of gold are estimated at 1½ to 2 lakhs tolas with the daily offtake unchanged at about 3,000 tolas. The total amount of gold shipped last week per s.s. "Narkunda" was Rs. 129.18 lakhs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 36-0-6 and Rs. 35-12-6 for ready, Rs. 36-1-0 and Rs. 35-13-0 for 23rd April settlement and Rs. 36-1-9 and Rs. 35-14-0 for 20th May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 28,929 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was steady with comparatively narrow fluctuations in prices. The relative strength in sterling as against the dollar reduced the purchases on American account in the London market. Nevertheless the local market showed good resistence at the existing levels. There was a large turnover but mainly inter-bazaar. The price of ready improved at the opening from Rs. 67-2-0 to Rs. 68-5-0 and declining to Rs. 67-10-0 mid-week rose again to Rs. 68-3-0 but closed at Rs. 67-14-0. Advices from London and Shanghai during the latter part were somewhat better, the highest and lowest rates in the former being 28½d. and 27 7-8d. for ready and 28 9/16d. & 28d. for forward. The dollar in Shanghai declined from 1/6-13/16 to 1/6-3/8 mid-week about improved and closed at 1/6¾. The daily offtake is very poor averaging some 10 bars, while stocks continue heavy at about 20,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 68-5-0 and 67-9-0 for ready, Rs. 75-6-0 and Rs. 74-12-0 cum-duty for 23rd April settlement and Rs. 68-12-0 and Rs. 68-2-0 for 23rd May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 75 bars and Rs. 131,485 in coin.

SHARES.

The tone of the share market was definitely weak, partly in sympathy with the slump in gilt-edged prices and partly owing to heavy liquidation by nervous holders. The budli differences on certain stocks were quoted as high as 15 to 20 per cent. A prominent feature on the Exchange was a sharp fall in hydro-electric group. In the cotton mill section, prices declined persistently and the following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders :— Bombay Dyeings Rs. 892/8-866/4 ; Century Rs. 303/12-282/8 ; Central India Rs. 342/8-326/4 ; Kohinoor Rs. 206/4-192/8 ; New Great Rs. 156/4-147/8 ; Simplex Rs. 82/8-68/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 202/8-201/4-202/8-199/6.

In the miscellaneous section also there was a sympathetic decline in prices. Tata Iron Ordys declined from Rs. 143/8 to Rs. 138/4 and Defds from Rs. 661/4 to Rs. 632/8. Tata 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 164. Tata Powers dropped from Rs. 1542/8 to Rs. 1,485 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 1,627/8 to Rs. 1,585. Alcock shares were down to Rs. 175 and Bombay Burmahs fell from Rs. 385 to 356/4. Bombay Trams moved between Rs. 158/2 and Rs. 155/5. Bombay Steams finished at Rs. 282/8. Scindia Steam shares were easier to Rs. 10/7. Cement shares were on the contrary well maintained. Bundis improving from Rs. 42/12 to Rs. 46. Indian Cement shares were steady moving between Rs. 406-4 and Rs. 400/10. Katni Ordys were somewhat easier, declining from Rs. 395 to Rs. 390. Shahabad cements after improving from Rs. 405 to Rs. 413/12 closed at Rs. 406/4. New India Ass. shares closed at Rs. 41/12 and Belapur shares at Rs. 292/8. Ind. Investment shares are quoted at Rs. 51. Railway shares showed little or no change in prices.

Bank shares were easier, Imperial Banks (fully paid) declining from Rs. 1541/4 to Rs. 1517/8 and Contributories from Rs. 385 to Rs. 383/12. Bank of India shares were down from Rs. 121 to Rs. 115 while those of the Central Bank kept steady at Rs. 35/8.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Considerable Fresh Buying

We have received the following report from Messrs. Symington and Wilson, Loddon, dated March 20.

On Thursday of last week our Market opened firm and business was done in Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot at 6d. per lb. By Thursday evening however a considerably easier tone had developed and from then until Monday evening there was a steady downward slide in prices. No business was actually reported in Spot Sheet on Monday below 5 5/16d. but March and April delivery were both done as low as 5 3/16d. and at one time there were no better buyers of Spot than 5 3/16d.

Encouraged by a recovery in New York on Monday afternoon, the Market opened on Tuesday with a rising tendency and some part of the loss was recovered. This morning the Market opened fully steady and up to the time of writing the tone has remained steady to firm though prices still show a loss of ¼d. to 9/16d. per lb. on the week.

The lower range of values has attracted considerable fresh buying, including a good demand from manufacturing interests. The demand from manufacturers is running almost entirely on near Rubber either landed or afloat or for shipment in the next two months. There has been a little fresh speculative demand but this has not run into any quantity. There has also naturally been considerable bear covering and New York dealers have been in the Market for forward delivery. There is good ground to believe that a large speculative bear account has been built up in New York in the last few days.

SHORTER TIME.

The cause of the weakness which developed on Thursday was the announcement that some of the American tyre factories had decided to work shorter time in order to reduce inventories owing to retail sales of tyres being slow. The Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. were the first to adopt this policy, reducing their working days per week from five to four, thus cutting their consumption by one-fifth. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to revise estimates of total American consumption for the year and current estimates point to a consumption for the four months March to June of 35,000 to 40,000 tons less than had been expected.

Under all the circumstances it does not seem impossible that the International Rubber Regulation Committee who are holding their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday of next week may on this occasion make use of the reservation which they have made each time when announcing the exportable percentage rates in the following words :—

"Under the scheme of regulation, it is open to the Committee to review their decisions from time to time if for any reason this should, in their opinion, be desirable."

Since they came to their decision on 26th February the situation has undergone a material alteration in the shape of a substantial reduction in the estimate for American consumption so that the Committee have perfectly good ground for action.

REGULATION SCHEME.

We make no apologies for setting out afresh the "Objective" of the Regulation Scheme as set out in the announcement issued by the Rubber Growers' Association on 29th April last :—

It has been considered necessary and advisable that steps should be taken to regulate the production and export of rubber in and from producing countries with the object of—

(1) reducing existing world stocks to a normal figure

(2) and adjusting in an orderly manner supply to demand

(3) and maintaining a fair and equitable price level which will be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers.

We have tabulated the above so as to set out clearly the three main objects of the Scheme and would venture on the following comments :—

(1) At the end of February the Scheme had been in operation for nine months and the total reduction in available World stocks outside the restriction area amounted to 28,000 tons which can hardly be described as much of an achievement.

(2) Adjusting supply to demand can, under existing circumstances, only mean reducing the existing surplus stock. On page 11 of our recent Annual Review we allowed for a necessary supply—equal to 4½ months' consumption—of 345,000 tons and showed a surplus over requirements of 336,000 tons. On page 12 we calculated that consumption might exceed shipments by 100,000 tons this year but if one now has to lop 40,000 tons off the U. S. A. consumption the reduction in stocks on the year would only be 60,000 tons, which we think would be rightly regarded as a very meagre result and even this would depend on estimates for Europeans consumption being fulfilled. Both Germany and Italy are at present limiting their imports owing to exchange difficulties.

(3) The buyers' price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot on Saturday, 28th April, the day before the Rubber Growers' Association announcement was made, was 6½d. that is ¾d. per lb. higher than it is to-day and on a reduced output all producers' costs have meantime necessarily risen considerably.

We have now been able to complete our table of stocks outside the regulation areas at 28th February and give below the figures for 31st May and 31st December 1934 and 31st January and 28th February 1935 :—

	31st May 1934. Tons.	31st Dec. 1934. Tons.
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	89,194	62,142
Stocks in United Kingdom ..	96,214	134,927
Stocks in U. S. A.	351,323	352,632
Stock Afloat ..	140,000	118,000
	676,731	667,701

	31st Jan. 1935. Tons.	28th Feb. 1935. Tons.
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	59,609	57,586
Stocks in United Kingdom ..	148,212	155,588
Stocks in U. S. A.	346,084	337,332
Stock Afloat ..	106,000	98,000
	659,905	648,506

A similar reduction ,namely about 10,000 tons, seems likely for the month of March. As at present arranged the exportable percentage is to remain at seventy-five for the months of April, May and June. As mentioned above t is now evident that there must be a considerable falling off in American consumption after the end of March. Therefore, while stock may possibly not recommence to accumulate at once there does not seem to be any ground to hope for substantial further monthly decreases, unless the International Committee revise their decision.

STANDARD RIBBED SMOKED SHEET.

Prices ruling at 3-45 p.m:

	Buyers.	Sellers.
Spot	-/5 1/2	-/5 9/16
March	-/5 1/2	-/5 9/16
April	-/5 1/2	-/5 9/16
May	-/5 9/16	-/5 5/8
June	-/5 5/8	-/5 11/16
July/Sept. ..	-/5 11/16	-/5 3/4
Oct./Dec. ..	-/5 13/16	-/5 7/8

STOCK.—United Kingdom Stock for the week ended 16th March 1935 at 160,593 tons shows an increase of 2,242 tons on the week. Stocks at 17th March 1934 totalled 94,103 tons.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 6

B. C. Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277
Banks selling T T 275
Banks buying T T 272

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 551
Banks buying D D 561

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4 nominal

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4 nominal

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 1/2 nominal

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.84 1/2 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 11/16 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 6th instant
Java/London 7.28 6th instant
London/Paris 73.71 5th instant
London/Belgium 28.59 5th instant
London/Switzerland 15.03 5th instant
London/Italy 58.16 5th instant
London/Berlin 12.08 1/2 5th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 5th instant
London/New York 4.85 3/4 5th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.28 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-4-3 4th instant £7-3-10 1/2 5th instant
Silver London Ready 28 5/16 4th instant 28 5/16 5th instant
Silver London Forward 28 3/8 4th instant 28 7/16 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 61 3/4 4th instant 62 5th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 4th instant 5/8 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 4th instant 11/16 per cent 5th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
F.P. Bales Receipts to date 5-4-35	40807000	6859000
Receipts Yesterday 5-4-35	6000	17000
Exports to date 5-4-35	3763000	6377000
Stock at Ports 5-4-35	2240000	3062000
Stock Interior Towns 5-4-35	490000	1598000
Stock Liverpool 5-4-35	792000	1088000
Visible Supply 5-4-35	5253000	7167000
Quantity in sight 5-4-35	7338000	10718000
Quantity out of sight 5-4-35	7403000	10104000

RISE IN SUGAR PRICES

Bombay, April 5.

Our Sugar Market continued to rule steady during the week under review and at the close of the week better tone prevailed in the local market. Offtake for ready sugar also continued on a moderate scale. On the whole Java Spot Prices advanced by about 3 to 4 annas per cwt. Forward prices also recorded a rise of about 3 annas in March, by about 1 1/2 to 2 annas in April, May and June and by about 1 anna in July/Sept. and Octo/Dec. shipments. The Prices for Indian Sugar also improved by about 4 annas per cwt. 'Nivas' in Java have further raised limits by 10 cents to F. 3.65 Stocks in Java on 1st March 1935 were estimated at 1748139 tons, as against 2573963 and 2650762 tons on the same day of 1934 and 1933 respectively. Cawnpore market kept steady during the week and prices advanced by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt.

Arrivals:—S S. Masula arrived during the week with about 2,000 bags of British Refined sugar. S. S. Aagtekerk also arrived during the week with about 1,333 bags of Britania and 2,500 bags of French Crystal Sugar. S. S. Fusijama and S. S. Nalgora are expected to arrive on about the 13th and 9th instant with about 15,000 and 7,500 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks. Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags. Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of March estimated at about 44,703 bags, as compared with 50,396 and 68,158 bags during the months of January and February respectively.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 3/11/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 3/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment May Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 3/15 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 4 per cwt F. B. H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Deshi Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 to Rs. 13/8.
Tone:—Firm.

(Continued from col. 7).

—100 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap M G Abdulrazak.

For Nagoya:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S.S. Bintang for New York:—50 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S.S. Alipore for Melbourne:—4753 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

Bombal April 6.

S.S. Maloja, agents M M and Co., from London:—55 cases medicine; 17 bales motor covers; 16 cases cnd. meal; 14 coils hemp ropes; 15 cases books; 15 cases toilet goods; 11 cases gramophone goods; 100 cases beer; 10 cases electric lamps; 100 cases gin; 80 cases whisky; 112 cases aley wine; 22 bales floor cloth; 30 cases lub. oil; 81 cases tyres and tubes; 10 cases confectionery; 95 cases provisions; 143 cases biscuits; 25 kgs. soda sulphide; 35 cases cotton goods; 54 cases hardware; 45 cases machinery.

From Amsterdam:—25 cases ham.

From Gothenburg:—21 cases machinery; 19 cases paper.

For Amsterdam:—25 cases ham.

For Gothenburg:—21 cases machinery; 19 cases paper.

From Tallein:—22 bales paper

From Basle:—38 brls. colour.

S.S. Chyebassa, agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—4392 chest tea; 1197 bales gunny bags, 100 bales hess. cloth; 175 drums coal tar; 156 coils topas; 933 kegs paints; 144 pkgs. soap; 53 coils electric wire; 18 cases shoes; 15 cases wines; 1375 pairs h'ware; 200 bales straw boards; 750 bags cotton seed; 11 cases toilet goods; 50 coils alum circles; 20 bundles brass sheets; 40 pkgs. soda powder; 34 brls. chirata; 40 drums turpentine; 60 bags asbestoes; 16 cases sulphuric acid; 835 bags betel nuts; 41 cases gramophone goods; 5035 tons Rangoon coal.

S.S. Baroda, agents M M and Co from Calcutta:—3692 tons coal; 124 casks tallow.

S.S. Baroda, agents M M and Co., from Mahomerah: 1805 bundles tin scrap; 200 bags gum; 12 bundles attari.

From Bushire:—143 bags gum; 138 bags almonds; 114 bundles roots.

From B'Abbas:—100 bags raisins.

From Hiolmuz:—5000 bags tons red oxide.

From Muskat:—650 bags sardine, 890 bags dry dates.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Bintang, Capt H M Van Bede Agents Volkart Bros., from San Francisco via Colombo.

S.S. Islami, Capt A Constantin, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., from Jeddah.

S.S. Taijin Maru, Capt I Kawabata, Agents O S Kaisha, from Karachi.

S.S. Nagato Maru, Capt S Nakashima, Agents N Y Kaisha from Karachi.

S.S. Clara Camus, Capt. A Marse, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Vasna, Capt J Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Basra via Karachi

S.S. Jalapalaka, Capt. J V Griffiths, Agents Scindia Steam N. C. Ltd., from Rangoon via Coast Ports.

S.S. Karanja, Capt J Hannaford, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Durban via Seychelles.

DEPARTURES

S.S. Masula, Capt. H M Edmondson, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Swedagon, Capt. T A Goodbody, Agents Indo-Burma P Co., Ltd., for Rangoon.

S.S. Clan Macbean, Capt F S Lofthouse, Agents James Finlay & Co., for Coast Ports.

S.S. Graciosa, Capt E. H Olsen, Agents F F Campbell and Co., for Bangkok via Colombo.

S.S. Islami, Capt. A Constantin Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Jeddah via Aden.

S.S. Clara Camus, Capt. A Marse, Agents Lloyd Triestino, for Trieste, via Aden.

LOADING.

S.S. Bintang for American Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Karanja for African Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Fusijama for Italian Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Rizwani for Calcutta via Colombo.

S.S. Japan for Europe and American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 7.

1 Aagtekerk, 4044, Australia 9-4, L Edwards Ltd.
4 Anyo Maru, 5739, Japan, 11-4, N. Y. Kaisha.
5 Clan Macbean, 3071, Bhavnagar 7-4 J Finlay & Co.
7 Masula, 4566, Karachi, 6-4, M M & Co.
8 Alipore, 3241, Japan 17-4 M M & Co.
11 Tuscania, 10016, Liverpool, 11-4 Grahams Tdg. Co.
13 Clara Camus, 4416, Trieste, 7-4, L Triestino.
14 Goldenfels, 4703 Bremen, 10-4, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Nagato Maru, 4325, Japan, 13-4 N Y Kaisha.
6 Sophie Marie, 677, M Coast, 6-4, Merchant S N Co.
14 Taijin Maru, 3654, Japan, 10-4 O S Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

A Ahmedi 1331, M'Coast, 7-4, S Hassum & Co.
DE Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, N F, Scindia S N Co.
F Islami, 3617, Jeddah, 6-4, T Morrison & Co.
K Irrawadi, 634, N F, N F, B S N Co.
M Barala 1899, N F, N F, M M & Co.
P Graciosa, 1092, Bangkok 7-4, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Rawalpindi 11-3, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 17-4 P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 25-4 P & O S N Co.
Somali 25-4 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 13-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Baroda 25-4 Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Rayville 15-4-35, L Edward.
City of Perth 16-4 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Wellington 26-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Polk, 19-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Franenfels 24-4, L Edwards.
Werdenfels 26-4-35 L Edwards.

FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 9-4 L Edwards.
Simla 15-4-5 L Edwards.

FROM KOBE.
Argun Maru 8-4, O S Kaisha.
Aden Maru 10-4 O S Kaisha.
Yakiho Maru 23-4 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.
Behar 28-4 P & O S N Co.
Shigisan Maru 15-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA
Strathaird 13-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FROM GENOA.
Victoria 8-4 L Triesttino.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gange 24-4 L Triestino.

FROM DURBAN
Takliwa, 20-4, M M & Co.
Karanja 6-4 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Kaisar-I-Hind 6-4 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 13-4 P & O E N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 23-4 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Simla 18-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
Tuscania 11-4 G Trading Co
Britannia 25-4 G Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels, 7-4-35 L Edwards.
Wartehfels NF, NF, L Edwards.
Liebenfels NF, NF, L Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Corinth 9-4, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-4, F F Campbell Co.
Pres Polk 19-4-35 F F Campbell Co.

FOR KOBE.
Anyo Maru 11-4, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 13-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 19-4, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 21-4, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 21-4, N Y Kaisha.
Tokishima Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Barala 1-5 M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 6-4 M M & Co.
Takliwa 20-4 M M & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.
S.S. Barala 5-4-35
S.S. Islami 6-4-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 6.

S.S. Tuscania for Glasgow:—1613 bags linseed oil cake M V Oomerbhoy; 2000 bags masoor T S Thadani and Sons.

S.S. Fusijama for Trieste:—2538 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 667 bags castor seed R Ratilal & Co.

For Piraeus:—593 bags linseed R Ratilal and Co; 67 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 407 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Goldenfels for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton fly L Oghadchand; 118 bags turmeric S M Rajgor and Co; 9 bags gum N Moolji and Co.

For Antwerp:—210 bales cotton fly M Chandulal & Co: 220 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Amsterdam,—53 packages teak wood Mackenzie Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—120 bales cotton raw Textile Products.

S.S. Dalgoma for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—38 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co: 55 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton raw P Cotton Co: 990 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co.

For Alexandria:—40 bales cotton twist N Khemaram.

S.S. Clan Camus for Venice:—190 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co: 110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros: 156 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.: 110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.

For Fiume:—110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.

S.S. Nagata Maru for Nagasaki: [illegible] bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—750 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap M G Abdulrazak: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha: 250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Taijan Maru for Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—263 bales tin chipping B Shell; 900 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co: 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Shanghai:

(Continued in col. 5).

Natural Reaction In Shares

Short Covering And Scattered Buying

Market Unsettled With Nervous Feeling

BOMBAY, April 6.

After a big drop in values, the local Share Bazar opened steady to-day but there was nervous selling which depressed prices during the middle part of the session. Later on there was increased short covering and some buying by Jobbers which resulted in a steady recovery.

The market is demoralised and is easily influenced either side. Professional bulls are still watching developments and some operators are taking a bearish view and are inclined to sell short on a rising market. Still the course of prices is uncertain and it is too risky to trust the recovery. Bull operators are not likely to step in at the moment unless prices reach investment level and contracts pass into strong hands.

The heavy drop recorded yesterday was mostly due to extensive selling by professional jobbers and brokers against their holding of large long interest. Thus to-day's rise is nothing more than a natural recovery as yesterday the decline was overdone. A drop of about Rs. 100 in Tata Steel cannot be justified on any bonafide reason but it was a great wave of selling. This year the weather is very uncertain. Few months back we had an unusual cold wave and a few days back we experienced a heat wave, while operators on the Stock Exchange witnessed a bearish wave on Friday. These waves appear and disappear but endanger general confidence. It is a fact that weak bulls have lost heavily and they are not likely to take keen interest for some time and those who hope to recover losses will be denied facilities. Thus the market is likely to be dull for some time and we still think that buyers will do well to await lower levels.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	280	0
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	881	4
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	284	6
100 Central India	331	4
100 Colaba	128	2
100 Coorla	107	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	390	0
1 E D Sassoon	0	3 0
100 Finlay	100	0
100 Gokak	182	8
1000 Hindustan	1,725	0
100 Indore	71	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	67	8
100 Kohinoor	196	4
250 Laxmi	715	0
100 Madhavji	11	0
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	1290	0
250 Model	82	8
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	140	0
100 Oosmanshahi	57	8
100 Phoenix	323	8
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2400	0
50 Simplex	76	4
100 Swadeshi	210	0
100 Swan	67	8
25 Tata	16	0
500 Vishnu	1460	0
1000 Western	900	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	99	0
25-50 Central	35	4
500 Imperial	1490	0
125-500 Imp Cont.	375	0
50-100 India	115	8
5 Union	5	0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	46	12
70 Gwalior	111	4
160 Indian	385	0
40 Katni Def.	1400	0
100 Katni Ord.	377	8
75 Okha	212	8
10 Punjab	26	0
100 Shahabad	396	4
70 United	79	8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12	4
15-75 New India	41	4
200 Oriental	4250	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	156	4
1000 Andhra Valley	1561	4
10 Ajmer	11	0
50 Bombay Tram	152	8
100 Bom Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	12	0
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	217	8
100 Surat	198	2
100 Tata Hydro	161	4
1000 Tata Power	1451	4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	372	8
100 Amr. Patty	118	0
100 C. Province	89	0
100 Dhond Baramati	95	8
100 Gujarat	69	0
100 Mandra Bhon	93	0
100 Pachora Jamner	92	8
100 Sara. Sirajgunge	90	0
500 Tapty Valley	760	0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	25	8
30 Tata Steel Defd.	582	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	128	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	167	4
50 Belapur Sugar	271	4
250 Bombay Steam	280	0
125 Bombay Burma	346	4
18 Bombay Burma Contry	110	10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 6

Century 271 275 274 283 282 284
Bombay Dyeing 862 845 870 862 880 872 877 871
Kohinoor 182 181 185 196
Central India 313 310 331 327 330 331
Simplex 73 75 76
Swadeshi 197 207 210
Bundi 46 46/4 45/12 46/12
I Cement 370 380 385
Punjab 24/2 25 26
Shahabad 382 395 397 396
Andhra 1550 1500 1540 1535 1550 1545 1547 1561
Tata Hydro 161/14
Tata Power 1455 1400 1440 1432 1450 1437 1447 1451
T Steel Defd 545 537 540 530 550 575 557 570 562 580 587 590 582
T Steel Ord 126 127 121 129 127/8 129 130/8 127 128 127/8 130 128/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 162
Bellapur 261 252 267 263 271 267 272 271
B Steam 280
B Burma 325 322 340 346

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, April 6

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 102/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 114/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 114/12

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106
6 1/2 per cent 1945 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/10
4 per cent 1943 104/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 100/8
5 per cent 1939/44 107/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108/8
5 per cent 1955 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1965 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 87/14 and declined to Rs. 87/4 but later on there was heavy buying by banks which resulted in a sharp rise.

3sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-1-6	
50 Bombay Telephone	105	8
100 Indian Bleaching	141	4
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	500	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	490	0
1000 Port Canning	587	8
15 Scindia	9	12
30 Tata Construction	73	0
25 Tata Oil	17	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1350	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	275	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram	76	0
5 p.c. Central India	520	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	131	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	142	8
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	2
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135	0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1330	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162	0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14	0
7-1/2 p.c. Vishnu	625	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 6

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened at Rs. 218/8 for Broach J/A delivery and ruled steady. There exists heavy short interest in the local market in Broach A/M delivery and some cotton tendered was passed, so there was some nervousness among bull operators. It is the greatest drawback of the local market not to introduce "Blind Surveys" and as long as the present system exists, no investor will stop in the market and there will be no connection between spot and forward cotton. The crop is short and it will be advisable to cover short sales.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but opened at a rise of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 224/8
Broach J/A Rs. 220
Oomra May Rs. 194/8
Oomra July Rs. 193/4
Bengal May Rs. 131
Bengal July Rs. 133

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good.
M.G. Bengal—					
U. P.	... 138	133	129	126	
Panjab	... 138	133	129	126	
Rajputana	... 141	135	130	127	
Oomra No. 3	205	202	199	195	...
C. P. No. 1	223	220	217	213	...
C. P. No. 2	213	210	207	203	...
Broach No. 2	... 235	231	228	223	
Punjab-Ame.	... 260	256	253	248	
Surat	... 312	308	304	299	
Rajpipla	... 307	303	299	294	
Navsari	... 317	313	309	304	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 6

Bengal Superfine	... 149
Bengal Fine	... 139
Bengal F.G.	... 134
Sindh-Punjab Fine	... 139
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	... 134
Wardha-Hingt	... 219
Nagpur Saoner	... 221
Pundhurna	... 206
Yeotmal	... 205
Arvi	... 204
Ellichpur	... 202
Berar	... 196/208
Khamgaon	... 198/200
Mulkapur	... 194/196
Khandesh	... 191/194
Jalna/Sailu	... 191/194
Burwah Sanavad	... 201
Broach Fine	... 235
Punjab/American	... 263
Punjab/American mix	... 243
Cambodia	... 233
Compta Good	... 368
Kampala	... 363
Busoga	... 361
Jinja	... 359

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	918	204,853	
Central Iudia	133	79,757	
Barsi and Nagar	423	84,775	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	265	35,192	
Berar	886	300,625	
Central Provinces	163	72,218	
Total Oomras	2,788	776,820	
Dholera	301	120,112	
N.-W Provinces	...	30,293	
Rajputana	...	18,869	
Sind-Punjab	401	268,528	
Broach	595	99,645	
Coompta and Dharwar	418	42,066	
Westerns-Northerns	104	27,915	
Cocoanada	...	108	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	33,236	
Persian	...	2,446	
American	...	15,051	
Egyptian and African	886	187,860	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	604	
Total	5,493	1,623,543	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th April

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	7,580	251,472
Japan and China	8,255	708,318
Coast Ports	...	19,403
Up-country by Rail	...	144,455
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,989
Total	15,835	1,140,637

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 6

Wheat	1,803	Cwts
Linseed	7,602	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustard Seeds	917	,,
Gingellyseed	623	,,
Poppyseed	38	,,
Groundnuts	1,154	,,
Castorseed	2,369	,,
Rice	3,520	,,
Myrabollams	4,397	,,
Cotton seed	3,234	,,
Gram	1,593	,,
Joowar	2,506	,,
Maize	8	,,
Barley	23	,,
Bajree	1,693	,,
Coal	260	Tons.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, April 6

Ready Javas Rs 13-6
S S Fusijama Rs. 3-11.
Shipment April Rs. 3-13
Shipment April-May Rs 3-13-6.
Shipment June Rs. 3-14
Shipment July-Sept. Rs 3-15.
Shipment October-December Rs 4.
Kesar Rs. 13-15.
Saraya Rs. 13-7.
Pudtabpur Rs. 13-5.
African Rs 13-4-6.
Java Spot F 3.65

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 5.

March 12.09 plus 01
April 12.17—04
May 12.28—01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 5

May 6s 1/8—1 7/8d
July 6s 5/8—1 3/8d
December 6s 1/2—1 1/2d

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, April 6.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on strength of Wall Street but later declined on long liquidation. India sold May delivery and Liverpool bought January delivery. Business largely consisted of exchanging between old and new crop positions and arbitrage operations with the market showing good undertone. There is some liquidation of May contracts which was well absorbed and the market was mainly influenced by firmness of Stock market. It is feared that now the Dutch Currency will be devaluated and professional operators are awaiting Washington developments. It is said that agreement on the Relief measures is reached and constructive steps will soon be in operation.

The Market opened at a rise of one point under improved buying and a rise of 6 pts. over previous close was registered with July 11.03. This was the highest level for the day as later on prices declined 10 points from the highest level on realising. The market closed irregular at a decline of one point to a raise of 7 points for new crop months. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.20 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices improved 3 points at 11.28 c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 11.03 plus 06 (11-36 a.m.)
Lowest 10.93—04 (10-41 a.m.)
Liverpool July highest 6.07 plus 03 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 6.04— (8-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet, very little doing. The "spot" market is firm. Demand chiefly for Brazilian cotton owing to smaller crop estimates.

Liverpool: Quiet, steady and featureless market still awaiting Washington news.

New York: May liquidation well absorbed. No pressure to sell new crop months. Securities higher.

New York: Sharp gain commercial banks loans increase. Construction Agreement Relief Bill: We favour purchases. All of the markets excepting rubber depressed by Dutch currency and sugar advance has been too rapid.

LOCK OF CONFIDENCE

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Despite the unsettled exchanges of Holland & Switzerland, price movements were narrow consisting chiefly of switching operations.

There was a rather better tone in Wall Street with prices closing firm but operators are limiting their commitments pending a clearer out-look regarding the fate of the Gold bloc. It was reported that Senator Thomas was introducing a bill in the Senate for the repeal of cotton processing taxes but of late, we have heard so many contradictory reports about this tax that we feel it is better to disregard all reports until some official statement is forthcoming.

With the continued nervousness and lack of confidence, we prefer to look on for the time-being.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	10.97
July	11.04
October	10.68
December	10.73
January	10.78
March	10.83
Middling Spot	11.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	10.91
July	10.99
October	10.64
Middling Spot	11.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 6.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.47
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.62
Superfine, (Good Steple)	5.77
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.81
BENGAL:	
Good	3.58
Fully Good	3.68
Fine	3.78
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	3.68
Fine	3.78
Superfine	3.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 6.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points on Friday and July was quoted 6.07. Offerings were light. The uncertainties regarding Washington's actions was restricting operations on the market. Later on there was some hedge-selling on limits against American cotton which met with trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points. The market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.35d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton prices closed unchanged with May 5.53, July 5.54 and October 5.53.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of one point. Uppers cotton futures closed 3 to 4 points up and Spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.49.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was active demand for Sakel cotton futures on Friday in the Alexandria market which closed at a rise of 14 to 15 points. Ashmouni futures were irregular and closed 3 points up to 7 points down.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.
10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Prices.

April, 1935		6.16
May, 1935		6.13
June, 1935		6.09
July, 1935	6.06	6.07
August, 1935		5.95
September, 1935		5.88
October, 1935	5.80	5.81
November, 1935		5.78
December, 1935		5.78
January, 1936		5.78
February, 1936		5.78
Middling Spot		6.36

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

May, 1935	8.03
July, 1935	8.00
October, 1935	7.97
November, 1935	7.94
January, 1936	7.90
F.G.F. Spot	8.32

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 6.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.00
Amsterdam	7.21-1/2
Brussels	28.54
Madrid	35.53
Milan	58.18
Berne	15.01-1/2
Paris	73.65
Prague	116.25
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4.84-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April sellers 24/4-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, April sellers 24/9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels April sellers 27/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Apl.-May nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt. Apl.-May nominal 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt. Apl.-May nominal 5/10-1/2.

SEEDS.

London, April 6.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, April sellers £9-6-3.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May nominal £11-7-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f., ton, May-Aug. sellers £12-0-0.

Cottonseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 6.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., April sellers 20/3.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, April 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9-7/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5-1/2.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 32/7: Highest Rs. 32/8: Lowest Rs. 32/2: Closing Rs. 32/3

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 42/10. Highest Rs 42/11/6: Lowest Rs. 42/5/6: Closing Rs 42/8

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/2: Lowest Rs. 24/12: Closing Rs 24/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 6

The local silver market was quiet today on increased selling. Shanghai T T on London opened [illegible] 1-6 11/16 and closed quiet at 1[illegible]. In the local market there [illegible] lising and Chaitra delivery after[illegible] ng to Rs 74/11 improved to[illegible]. The undertone of the[illegible] quiet. It is feared th[illegible] now devalue its c[illegible] ave some effect on [illegible] in rapid fluctuati[illegible] as scattered [illegible] market.

Rea[illegible]		57	9 0
Chait[illegible]		74	13 0
Vaishakh[illegible]		3	1 0
Ready gold		5	13 0
Chaitra delive[illegible]		5	13 3
Vaishakh deliver[illegible]		5	13 9

NEW YORK SI[illegible]R

New York, April 5

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/4 cents to 61 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 5

May	62.35 plus 05
July	62.99 plus 24
September	63.70 plus 05

GOOD TONE IN LONDON SILVER

London, April 4.

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report: After reviewing the movements of the week under review, the report says that the undertone remains good and the concluding paragraph states that some sales were effected on Continental account, whilst America as it was only expected in view of the course of exchanges has been very much less active than has lately been the case."—Reuter.

EXPORTS OF GOLD *DECREASE*

Bombay, April 5.

There was a big drop in the export of gold from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, April 6, amounting to Rs. 10,21,858 only as compared with Rs. 1,29,18,194 worth of gold shipped during the previous week.

The s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" which sailed for London on Saturday, carried two consignments of bar gold: Rs. 10,21,678 worth of gold to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam and Rs 180 worth of gold to London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,26,58,53,217.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 6.

Market: Steady.

Spot	28-7/16
Forward	28-1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, April 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 27-4-1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-11/16 per cent. to 0-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

May 143. July 125 at Cross Rate 4.84 3/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 222 Liverpool May 6.11 Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 217/4 Liverpool July 5.93 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 222 New York May 10.90 Rs. 28 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.84 3/8

Bombay New York:—

Broach J/A 217/4 New York July 10.96 Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.84 3/8 4-35) Rs. 7 1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Lt Com	8
Amer Power and Lt Pfd dol 6	18
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent P. A.	15
Amer Forn Pow 7 per cent P	19
Amer Foru Pow Gold D	60
Elec Bond Common	7
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	48
Elec Bond 6 per cent Pfd	50
Consolidated Gas	21
Columbia Gas	7
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	61
United Corporation	3 1/2
American Tel and Tel	105
Western Union Te gm	25 1/4
Radio Corporation	4 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	14 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	10
Erie R R	2
Pennsylvania R R	19
Union Pacific R R	85
Great North Pfd	11
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	27
Distillers Seagram	15
Amer Tobacco B	78
Canadian Pacific	10
Radio P Pfd	40
N Y N Haven and Hartford	3
Amer Water Works and Elec 6 per cent Pfd	60
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	17
American Locomotive Company	11 1/2
Continental Oil Company	19
B F Goodrich Company	8
Int Tel and Tel Corporation	7
Noranda Mines Ltd	35
United Light and Pow Co	1 1/2
Remington Rand	8
Sperry Corporation	9
Bethlehem Steel	28
United States Steel	39 3/4
American Smelting	40
Noranda Mines	36
Int Nickel of Canada	25
Anaconda Copper	10 3/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco	48
International Harvestor	37
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motors	38 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
St Oil of N J	30
Phillips Petrol	17
Mid Ben Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	16
Socony	13
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	18
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	20 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	283
Celanese Corpn of Amer	23
General Foods	34
National Dairy	14
Du Pont de Nemours	91
Goodyear Tyre	19
Emmies	6 1/2
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co	[illegible]
Edward G Budd Mfg Co	4 1/2
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	2 1/2
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	1 1/2
Montogomery Ward and Co. Inc	36
St. Regis Paper Company	1 1/4
United States Rubber Coy	12
Bendix Aviation	18
Amer Cyanamid B	17

Market strong with increased turnover

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 5

Broach A/M opening 226; highest 226; lowest 221; closing 223 1/4

Broach J/A opening 221; highest 221; lowest 217; closing 218 1/2

Oomra May opening 194 3/4; highest 194 3/4; lowest 193; closing 194 3/4

Oomra July opening 193 3/4; highest 193 3/4; lowest 192; closing 193 1/4

Bengal May opening 130 1/2; highest 130 1/2; lowest 129; closing 130 1/2

Bengal July opening 133 1/2; highest 132 1/2; lowest 131; closing 132 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (20-6-35) Rs. 18 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 5

Receipts into Bombay on 4th April 3,750 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,618,050 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,468,691 bales

Increase 149,359 bales

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 5

May 0.94 5/8—1 1/4c
July 0.91 3/4—3/4c
October 0.91 1/2—3/4c

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 5.

	Corresponding Season to date	This week	Season 1933-34	Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	7,358	49	10,718	94 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,709	92	4,356	93 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	3,783	90	6,277	140 ,,
Of which to Japan	1,253	13	1,478	20 ,,
Of which to China	91	1	229	3 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	603	9	1,083	20 ,,
Of which to Germany	316	9	1,246	38 ,,
Stock at New York	—	20	—	80 ,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,240	—	3,062 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	490	—	1,598 ,,
World's Visible Supply	—	7,258	—	9,520 ,,
Of which American Cotton	—	5,253	—	7,167 ,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	7,403	179	10,104	229 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,087	28	6,850	62 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1067

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

ASSEMBLY REFUSES TO RESTORE FINANCE BILL CUTS

BHULABHAI EXPOSES GOVT. DEFIANCE OF HOUSE

"NO DEVOLUTION OF POWER IN COMING CONSTITUTION"

Govt. Playing Ducks And Drakes With Public Money Says Mr. Fazlul Haq

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The question list was exhausted in 45 minutes and there will probably be no more questions for the present session.

After questions the Tariff Bill relating to wheat and rice was read for the third time.

RANGA'S ATTACK

Mr. N. G. Ranga alone spoke. He bitterly attacked the Commerce Member for having, as he said, yielded in the matter of rice to the Finance Member. He thought that wheat obtained better protection during the last 5 years, thanks to the strong Punjabee, (Sir Fazli Husain,) but as regards rice the Commerce Member had yielded to Sir James Grigg. Mr. Ranga said that rice merchants and even importers of rice in South India were unanimous in demanding higher duty on broken rice and some adequate duty on other rice. He wondered why the Commerce Member did not make a clean breast of the case.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied: "Because the Commerce Member has nothing to make a clean breast of."

FINANCE BILL.

The Tariff Bill was passed, and the Finance Bill taken up.

Sir James then moved for the acceptance of Viceroy's recommendation.

(Earlier report of speeches on page 16).

Mr. Bhulabhai said they pledged themselves that the cut should be restored and now they had restored it, irrespective of the burden on the taxpayer. If there was the smallest desire on the part of the Government to meet the opinion of those who represented the people and who had been elected to the Assembly by the people, then the Government of India would have accepted the amendments made by the Assembly even if there was a certain amount of risk in doing so. They were invited to a prepared programme, which if they assented to they would be called responsible, but if they dissented would be called irresponsible. "I am responsible to those who have sent me and to my land, but I and they are responsible to Providence" observed Mr. Desai.

AN ANALOGY.

Continuing Mr. Desai quoted extensively from Lord Durham's description of the situation in Canada given 101 years ago, which aptly described the situation in India to-day. Lord Durham had condemned the system of Government, where hostility to the people of the country by those who governed was the qualification for honour, so that incompetent men were given positions of glory and the advice tendered to the Governor-General was bad advice. Similarly the advice tendered to the Governor General (?here) was bad advice because Rs. 5 crores could have been easily found. The Government's interpretation of law was that of an act of sovereign authority having sanction behind it to enforce the law.

WHAT IS 'LAW.'

Mr. Desai interpreted law to mean a course of conduct for men in order to serve in the best manner the interests of society. Here was popular will expressed in the House and yet the Government wished to enforce its own views encouraged by the people who stated the correct popular feeling and always egged the Government to proceed on its present course of defying public opinion as evidence of strength and power. He continued: "Sir, This is the culmination of eight or ten week's of desperate effort on our part to Assist the Government. Our attitude is clear. We will certainly prevent any preventable mischief and we will leave those who have power to exercise it as they choose and as to our suffering.

WAIT FOR NEMESIS.

I can only say that those in power will have to wait for the nemesis. If we serve no other purpose we shall at least show that the Legislature does not approve of your acts and that there is no reality of devolution of power either in this or in the coming constitution." (Cheers).

Without taking note of that position the Government merrily restored its own pledge and thereby betrayed itself into an act of unenlightened selfishness. It did not matter to the Government what happened to the people. He would rather be irresponsible and take the consequences than agree to restore the salary cut at this stage.

IMPORTANCE OF SALT.

Continuing, Mr Desai said that his attitude was not only that money could be found, but that in the matter of selection of relief from taxation they should begin from the lowest and broadest foundation. The salt duty had been selected by them because salt was consumed not only by every human being, but also by animals and even the vegetable kingdom. Some months ago he met a high and influential member of the Conservative Party in England and when in the course of discussion he convinced his friend that there was no devolution of power and asked why he resisted the Indian demand the reply was "The psychology of the Indian mind is that once we yield to any demand of theirs, that is the beginning of the end." Mr. Desai said that had been the state of mind of all imperialistic powers in the past. It was the sign, not of strength but of growing weakness. (Applause).

He asked the House, therefore to reject the motion not in any sense of irresponsibility, but in the full consciousness of what they were doing and with readiness to struggle and even to die. (Applause).

QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

Mr Fazlul Haq said that their self-respect made it impossible for them to obey the Viceroy's mandate and everyone who had voted previously for the amendments was in honour bound not to go behind that vote. (Applause). The Finance Member had even before framing the budget proposals restored the salary cut without consulting the House and had allocated a crore of rupees for village reconstruction which money would be misspent. The Government had been playing ducks and drakes with public money as was shown by the reply this morning to his question stating that twenty-six lakhs was spent on the War Memorial Gate in New Delhi. The speaker would not spend Rs 2,600 for that.

Sir Frank Noyce interrupting said that six lakhs were spent on it and not twenty-six lakhs.

Mr Fazlul Haq: "Six lakhs for a gate!"

SIR C. JEHANGIR'S REGRET.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir expressed his sincere regret that Government should have acted in the way they had acted. If they believed that they could not spare three crores for a cut in the salt duty they could have accepted other amendments of those officials who had advised the Governor-General to act in the manner in which he had acted in a spirit of complete irresponsibility. There was one amendment which put six lakhs in the pocket of government namely the one relating to the retaining of the duty on raw skins. He would have voted

(Continued on page 9.)

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE

Acting Vicar Denies Grave Allegations By Submitting His Additional Statement

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 6.

In the matter of the Kurla Church dispute the Rev. Father Francis Xavier Loriandor Fernandez, the acting Vicar of the Holy Cross Church at Kurla, put in an additional statement today before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate.

Denying the allegations made against him by Messrs. C. Walton, A. A. Barretto and David Pereira in their joint written statement, Father Fernandez stated: The Christian parishioners of Kurla have no power to elect wardens for the management of all properties as a managing board. The appointment rests exclusively with His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, but it is usual for His Grace to effect such appointment out of the persons recommended by their Vicar for this office. It is in the absolute discretion of the Archbishop whether he will accept the names presented to him or not. The Archbishop may appoint some of the Parish nominees or none at all. The function of the appointed wardens is to advise the Parish Priest in the administration of the Church properties. They cannot act, singly or jointly, independently of his consent. It is, however, open to the Parish Priest by reason of his position as administrator recognised by the Canon Law to act and exercise power independently of the wardens."

ALLEGED ARROGATION OF RIGHTS.

Proceeding, the acting Vicar stated: "The Kurla properties belonging to the Church as 'persona juridica or moralis' are neither public nor religious trust ones. It is untrue that the ex-wardens (Messrs. Walton, Barretto and Pereira) had absolute possession and control over the properties of the Church and that they are managing them till now. They attempted to arrogate to themselves the rights and functions of the Parish Priest as administrator but such interference was always resented, objected to and protested against by Father Monteiro and the two acting Vicars. The possession and control over the properties still remain with me as Acting Vicar of the Kurla Church."

Continuing Father Fernandez stated that it was untrue that the ex-wardens had shown grave instances of mismanagement and misappropriation. They were informed that His Grace was prepared to appoint an auditor to act in conjunction with the Vicar for the investigation of the alleged misappropriation, in the inquiry of which the co-operation of the ex-wardens had been earnestly solicited to substantiate their allegations. Only one original document could not be traced, a copy, however, existed, the original having been either mislaid or lost during the episcopacy of the late Bishop of Damaun.

"ENTIRELY FALSE STATEMENT."

The allegation against Father Monteiro that he was compelled to go because of his inability to answer the charges brought against him was entirely false. He went on three months' leave as he was suffering from cataract in both his eyes, for which he was operated upon in the J. J. Hospital in January last. He has still not recovered the normal eyesight.

Even assuming, continued the Acting Vicar, that the ex-wardens had locked the Parochial hall, but that fact did not establish their right to do so; on the contrary such action would be one of the many high-handed and arbitrary acts committed by the ex-wardens. It was untrue that he used the hall with their permission. In December last Mr. Walton, taking advantage of the helplessness of the President and despite the protests of the President and the Treasurer, pocketed the keys and thus unlawfully took possession of them and has refused ever since to return them. The other ex-wardens also did not comply with his request to hand over the keys.

"SCHOOLS LOCKED UP."

In the like manner they snatched away the keys of the school from the hands of the servant and have locked it. They have also taken possession forcibly of the keys of the Church. The allegations made in their letter to His Grace were vague and couched in discourteous language.

Rev. Father Ghezzi, the Vicar-General, with the Solicitor Mr. D. J. Ferreira, did make in July last exhaustive enquiries, said the Acting Vicar, but the ex-wardens were unable to produce any tangible proof in support of their allegations particularly against the Vicar. The ex-wardens were informed that there was no substance in their complaints. The services of Messrs. Walton, Barreto and Pereira, who were appointed on May 23, 1933, were dispensed with on February 16 last in exercise of the power reserved to His Grace by Canon 1183 clause 2. Being at no time proper and valid "trustees" of the Church properties they had ceased to be wardens since February 16, 1935. All power having been withdrawn from them, it was idle, nay ridiculous, for them to attempt to function as an administrative board, which now consists of the Acting Vicar and Messrs. C. Almeida, G. I. Gomes, David D. Rodrigues and G. D. Pereira.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the Acting Vicar.

AJMER BOMB CASE SEQUEL

Police Search Roome Of Congress Workers

AJMER, April 6.

The rooms of Baba Narsinghdas and Swami Kumaranand, Congress worker, were searched and papers etc. were removed. Nothing incriminating, however, is reported to have been discovered.

The search was in connection with the attempt on the life of Mr. Dogra, the D.S.P. and Mr. Khaliluddin, sub-inspector in the C.I.D. Both officers were X-rayed and bullets were found in the body broken. Operations have not yet been performed.—A. P.

Mrs. MOTILAL IMPROVING

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru has improved a little after the attack of dysentery. She is able to sit independently.

It is understood that she will be taken to Bhowali, possibly next week, where she would spend the summer in the vicinity of her son and daughter-in-law.—United Press.

MALAVIYA FOR HILL STATION

Gandhiji's Anxious Enquiries About Health

BENARES, April 6.

It is understood that Gandhiji has sent a telegram from Wardha making anxious enquiries about Pandit Malaviya's health. Pandit Malaviya is weak and doctors have advised him to spend a fortnight at some hill station. Consequently, the Pandit is to go to Mussoorree or any other hill station shortly.

After this rest and change he hopes to gain sufficient strength to enable him to undertake the voyage to England.—A. P.

COCHIN'S OUT-GOING DEWAN

Sapru's Tribute To Herbert

COCHIN, April 6

Mr. C. G. Herbert the outgoing Dewan hands over change to Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty tomorrow.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has sent the following message of tribute:

"I have much pleasure in saying that during the last one year and a half I have come into close touch with Mr. Herbert in connection with the Cochin Harbour case. It has been a genuine pleasure to me to have worked with him. I have found him a gentleman of the integrity and so far as this case is concerned I do not think anybody could have fought with greater zeal or greater loyalty to the State than Mr. Herbert has done. I really feel sorry that he should be going."—A. P.

Ban Under 144 C. P. C. On Burmese Leaders

RANGOON, April 6.

Thakin Basein, President of Dobama (Burma for Burmans) and the All-Burma Youths Leagues was served with an order under section 144 Cr P. C. by the District Magistrate Prome, for two months. Similar orders were also served on Shin Ariya brother of U Ottama, Thakin Hlay Maung and Thakin Han.

It is understood that Thakin Basein and Shinariya will be leaving for Calcutta next week to attend the forthcoming All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Cawnpore on invitations from Reverend Ottama.—A.P.

FOUGHT ELECTIONS ON IT & WON ALL ALONG LINE

Rajen Babu Defends Congress Attitude On Communal Award

LAHORE, April 6.

The whole field of the Congress activity and methods implementing a constructive programme was reviewed by Rajendra Prasad addressing a meeting of the Congress workers all over the Punjab which was specially convened in order to take advantage of the President's presence at Lahore.

Rajen Babu said that unity and discipline communally and otherwise were the greatest need of the hour. He knew that there was friction and disharmony among the Congress workers but he would make it his mission to elevate the ideals of their work by removing misunderstandings and misconceptions among them. Then there were communalism and great misunderstanding over the Communal Award. The Congress position on this was clear. They arrived at it by a great majority. They fought the elections on it and won all along the line except in Bengal and a slight reverse in the Punjab. It was no use their quarrelling over that. Now as wise men they should all put their heads together and explore avenues for a real heart understanding without any reservation.

PUNJAB & NATIONAL WEEK.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Political Conference performed the flag-hoisting ceremony this morning.

Babu Rajendra Prasad exhorted all to keep up their flag and said that the National Week originated from the Punjab and the prime duty of the Punjabis was to celebrate it by purchasing khaddar.—A.P.

FLAGS HOISTED IN CALCUTTA PARKS

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Celebrations in connection with the observance of the "National Week" commenced when the Congress Flag was hoisted in different parks of the city, the main function at the College Square being presided by Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK IN SIND

Leaders Urge People Not To Participate In Jubilee Celebrations

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 6.

The National Week was inaugurated here by a Prabhat Pheri, followed in the evening by a Khadi Clad Procession led by Congress band, culminating in a large open air meeting.

Professor Ghaneshyam unfurled the National Flag and explained the history of the Congress movement and its objective. He was followed by Sjts. Jairamdas Doulatram, Chimandas and Prof. Vaswani.

All speeches dealt with the present situation of the country and the attitude of the Government as disclosed in the Assembly and outside.

The speakers explained the Working Committee's resolution regarding Silver Jubilee, advising people not to participate by giving money or attending functions and criticised local bodies, wasting tax-payers money on entertainments.

KHADI DRIVE AT NAGPUR

National Week Commences With Flag Salutation

NAGPUR, April 6.

Observance of the National Week commenced here with flag salutation ceremony conducted by the President of C. P. Provincial Congress Committee early this morning followed by a big drive for enrolment of Congress members and sale of Khadi in the City.

In the evening there was a public meeting at which speakers urged the people to use Khaddar and emphasised the need for the removal of untouchability and the necessity for Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

FUTILITY OF CONSTITUTION

"C. R." On What Certification Of Finance Bill Signifies

MADRAS, April 6.

"The futility of the Constitution is once more established by the Finance Bill being certified unamended", observed Sjt. Rajagopalachariar addressing a crowded meeting at Tilak Ghat tonight in celebration of the National Week.

He deplored Government's latest move in overruling the voice of people's representatives in the Assembly and said that apart from the token cut and the wholesale refusal of supplies there were many amendments to the Finance Bill which he could call co-operative amendments as distinguished from Swaraj amendments. He was referring to duty on skin, reduction in postal rates etc. If only these had been allowed to stand, notwithstanding addition to Congress prestige Government would have gained their lost ground.—A. P.

CONGRESS HOLDS NATION'S MIND

Nariman Urges Intensive Membership Activity

VILE PARLE, April 6.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Vile Parle on Saturday night, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman spoke on the significance of the National Week.

ANOTHER BURDEN.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt welcoming Mr. Nariman referred to his election as the Mayor of Bombay and said that it had added another burden to Mr. Nariman's already numerous public activities.

Mr. Nariman said that he did not regard the Mayoralty as a greater honour than the presidentship of the B. P. C. C. That was his conviction before and that still remained.

REMINDER OF HUMILIATION.

The National Week, he said, was a reminder of the period of national humiliation they had suffered during the martial law regime and the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy in the Punjab. It was a reminder of their helplessness and political subjugation and during that time they were to intensify such activities as were calculated to build the Nation.

OUR DUTY TO CONGRESS.

The celebration this year, had a special significance. Government had been declaring that the Congress is dead and crushed. Yet they appeared to be terribly afraid of the Congress. This fear of the Congress had made them suspect political designs in such activities as rural reconstruction, revival of Village Industries etc. It was the duty of the people to show to Government that Congress is by no means dead, but that it still holds and guides the Nation's mind. They should make a special effort to see that the membership of the Congress is increased, so that the opponents of Congress would not say that it has lost its strength and popularity.

Mr. Nariman also urged the audience to popularise khadi and products of village industries and to carry on vigorously the other items of the constructive programme.

With the singing of the National Anthem, the meeting terminated.

PLIGHT OF KAPURTHALA PEASANTS

Jatha Of 44 Volunteers Leaves For Delhi

TO MAKE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST "GRINDING" "LAND REVENUE IN STATE

JULLUNDUR, April 6.

A jatha of 44 volunteers of Kapurthala Kisan Dal in black dress boarded the Bombay Express at Jullundur to-day for Delhi to demonstrate there before the Government of India the plight of the Kapurthala kisans.

The jatha started from the Railway Road in procession with, placards cartoons and band in attendance.

A large number of Kapurthala kisans accompanied the jatha to bid it farewell at the station. The jatha travels in a reserved compartment.—United Press.

JATHA ARRIVES AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Forty-four Kapurthala Kisan Dal Black Shirt Volunteers with red badges on the chest and right arm and yellow bags hanging on the left shoulder arrived at Delhi by the Bombay Express to make demonstrations at the Metropolis against the "grinding" land revenue in the state.

On their way also they made demonstrations at all stations and distributed posters describing their grievances in large numbers. Some volunteers went from carriage to carriage doing propaganda amongst the passengers.—United Press.

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